Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME XI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1877. NUMBER 5.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

...writs of *Vend. Expon.*, ... and *Levari Facias*, issued ... Pleas of Cambria ... directed, there will be ex... at the Hotel of John Raab, ...

...DAY, MARCH 2d, 1877, ... the following real estate, ... wit:

...title and interest of John Mc... in and to a lot of ground situate in ... Johnstown borough, Cambria ... on Main street, having ... and lot of M. Campbell ... and extending back to the ... thereon erected a two story ... in the occupancy of Jonathan ... and to be sold ... Davis, for use of George ...

...right, title and interest of Wil... and to a lot of ground ... Johnstown borough, Cambria ... Pa., fronting on Bed... on the one side ... and extending ... Barnes, having thereon ... house, a two story ... in the occupancy of Wm. P. ... execution and to be sold at ... Taken from Company and Robert ...

...right, title and interest of Wil... a lot of ground situate ... Johnstown borough, Cambria ... on the north of River ... of Samuel Masters on ... the south and Sherman ... thereon erected a ... in the occupancy of R. ... execution and to be sold ...

...right, title and interest of Na... in and to a lot of ground ... township, Cambria county ... road on the west, ... Hoover on the east, ... having thereon ... and stable, now in ... Cambria county, Pa., fronting ... and Ray street, ... Mr. Bailey on the west, ... Chaney on the south, ... and to be sold at ... Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob ...

...right, title and interest of Jacob ... in and to a lot of ground situate in ... Johnstown borough, Cambria ... on the south on Sherman ... alley on the west and ... Yeagle on the east, ... house, now ... Taken in ... at the suit of Henry ...

...right, title and interest of John ... in and to a lot of ground situate ... Cambria county, ... on the west on Green street, ... of land on the west and an alley, having thereon erected ... now in the occupancy of John T. Cooney, ... and to be sold at the suit ... of Jacob Freshcorn, ... interest of Richard D. W. Couiter ... Trustees of the United ... East Conemaugh, to wit: ... fronting two stories ... wide, situate ... in East Cone... Pa., and ... Co.'s plan, ... corner of Main and ... Taken in execu... be sold at the suit of F. & J. D. ...

...right, title and interest of James ... in and to a lot of ground situate in ... county, Pa., fronting ... and having lot of Hugh ... and lot of C. B. Ellis ... Taken in exe... sold at the suit of Hugh Mc...

...right, title and interest of James ... in and to a lot of ground situate in ... Conemaugh borough, Cam... Pa., fronting on the west on Railroad ... and having thereon erected a two story house, now in the occupancy of Michael ... Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob ...

...right, title and interest of Jacob ... in and to a lot of ground situate in ... Adams township, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the Bedford ... and having thereon erected a two story house, now in the occupancy of Henry Eichenoehr, ... Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John R. Sproul. Taken ... of M. W. Keim & Co.

...One-third of the purchase ... when the property is knocked ... remaining two-thirds upon con... Deed.

JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Johnstown, Feb. 12, 1877.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fi. Fa., Vend. Expon.*, and *Al. Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the COURT HOUSE in EBENSBURG, on

MONDAY, March 5th, 1877,

at 1 O'CLOCK, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Archibald Farrell, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Joseph Beaver, jr., Philip Gray, and others, containing 139 acres, more or less, about 45 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house and a log barn, in the occupancy of Archibald Farrell, and a one story plank house a log stable, now in the occupancy of Mary Ann Peach. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Daniel Fry.

ALSO, all the right, title and in erest of Patrick Byrnes, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Munster township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Francis Eberly dec'd, William McGahey, and others, containing one acre, more or less, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of W. McVey. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Sebastian Fry.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Peter Kelly and John Kelly, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Jackson township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of James Megan, Edward Leidy, and others, containing 120 acres, more or less about 30 acres cleared, having thereon erected a one and a-half story house and log barn, now in the occupancy of John Kelly. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Funk, for use of Jacob Fronheiser.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of J. W. Gray, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in White township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of D. H. Donley, Chas. H. Ranstead, J. H. Fiske, and others, containing about 5 acres, all cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house and frame stable now in the occupancy of J. W. Gray. *Also*, about 5 acres of land in White township, all cleared, adjoining lands of Charles Ranstead, having thereon erected a two story plank house and frame stable, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Hollen. *Also*, one-half interest in a steam shingle mill, now in the occupancy of Donoughue & Cummings. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of J. H. Fiske & Co.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of George Crook, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Chest township Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of George Deitrich on the west and south, by Jacob Deitrich on the east, by Simon Nelower and Samuel Gill and Township road on the north containing 1 0 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared, having thereon recte a two story plank house and frame barn, now in the occupancy of George Crook. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Simon Schroth.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John Lynch, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Washington township Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the new Portage Rail Road, on the south and east by lands of Philip Pritt and Michael Donoughue, on the south and west by lands of F. M. George, containing 40 acres and 106 perches, improved, having thereon erected a two story plank house and plank stable, in the occupancy of ——. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of C. Lahey, for use ...

ALSO all the right, title and interest of John Sharbaugh, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Summitville borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the Cambria, Indiana and Huntingdon Turnpike and extending back 200 feet to an alley, on the east by lot of Mrs. Schmeesler, on the west by an alley and lot of Paul McKenna, having thereon erected a two story L plank house, not now occupied. *Also*, three acres of land, more or less, about one acre cleared, bounded on the east by C. Reich, Paul McKenna on the west, and running 57 perches to old Portage Rail Road and having thereon erected a plank stable. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Dibert & Son.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John Porter, of, in, and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Peter Garman on the east, lands of W. A. Garman on the south and west, containing 59 acres and 128 perches, more or less, having thereon erected a log house and log barn, now in the occupancy of John Porter. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of A. A. Barker & Son.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Daniel Burke, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Gallitzin township, Cambria county, Pa., containing 15¾ acres, more or less, about acres cleared, adjoining lands of Lewis Becher on the west and Agnes Burke on the east and south, now in the occupancy of Daniel Burke. Taken in execution and to be sold at th suit of John E. Scanlan executor of M. M. Adams, dec'd.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of James W. McCartney and Elizabeth McCartney, of, in and to a certain two story plank house, 28 feet front by 20 feet in depth, with an L building attached two stories high, 16 feet by 20 feet, located on a piece or parcel of ground situate in White township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of David Van Scyock, Thomas Van Scyock, and Benjamin Figard. Now in the occupancy of ——. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of J. A. Gates.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John G. Fullman of, in and to a certain piece or parcel of land situate in Gallitzin township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of heirs of Hugh Gallagher, dec'd, Augustine Christy, Anthony Myers, and others, containing 120 acres, more or less, about 10 acres cleared, having thereon erected a frame house and log barn, now in the occupancy of John G. Fullmer. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of J. J. Gillespie.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds upon confirmation of the Deed.

JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 11, 1877.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Cambria county, have fixed the following days for hearing appeals for 1877, at our office in Ebensburg, viz:

MONDAY, FEB 26th, 1877.—Adams, Alleghany, Barr, Blacklick, Carrolltown and Chest townships.

TUESDAY, FEB. 27th.—Clearfield, Conemaugh, Carroll Gallitzin, Jackson, Richland, Summerhill and Susquehanna townships.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28th.—Stonycreek, Taylor, Washington, White and Yoder townships and the six wards of Johnstown borough.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1st.—Cambria Carrolltown, Chest Springs, Conemaugh, Coopersdale, Gallitzin, Lorette and Millville boroughs.

FRIDAY, MAR 2d.—Cambria and Munster townships and Ebensburg, East Conemaugh, Franklin, Prospect, Summitville, Wilmore and Woodvale boroughs.

The following is the assessed valuation of the seated real estate and personal property of Cambria county for the year 1877:

Adams Twp.	$ 86,770	Johnstown Bor.—	
Alleghany Twp	145,794	1st Ward,	170,210
Barr Twp.	12 823	2nd "	182 470
Blacklick Twp	60 102	3rd "	164.4 0
Cambria Twp.	171 205	4th "	119,040
Cambria Bor	86,715	5th "	92,340
Carroll Twp.	129 300	6th "	56,720
Carrolltown Bor.	51 366	Loretto Bor.	32,573
Chest Twp	61 071	Munster Twp	51,716
Chest Springs B.	19 586	Millville 1st W	66 825
Clearfield Twp	101 3 5	" 2nd W.	404 240
Conemaugh Twp	53,511	Prospect	23 310
Conemaugh Bor.		Richland	120 202
1st Ward	69 210	Summerhill	76 264
2d "	61 383	Summitville	11 105
Coopersdale Bor.	20 348	Stonycreek	60 3 3
Croyle Twp.	79,72	Susquehanna	78,665
E. Conem'h Bor.	86,935	Taylor	139,287
Ebensburg E.W.	66 883	Washington	187,033
" W.W.	98 956	White	143,479
Franklin Bor.	47,197	Wilmore	32,756
Gallitzin Twp.	69 133	Woodvale	167 785
Gallitzin Bor	48,855	Yoder	152,566
Jackson Twp	93,312		

JOHN CAMPBELL,
REES S LLOYD,
J. D. PARRISH, } Commissioners.

Attest—J. A. KENNEDY, Clerk.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

To Catharine Yeks, formerly Catharine Reese, of Clarion county, Pennsylvania, one of the heirs of Eleanor Reese, formerly Eleanor Roberts, deceased, John Roberts, of Blair county, David Roberts, of the State of Iowa, Robert Roberts, of the State of Ohio, Edward Roberts and William Roberts, of the State of California, and Margaret Roberts, of Pittsburg, Pa., heirs of Jane Roberts, intermarried with Evan Roberts, deceased, the heirs and legal representatives of Robert J. Roberts, deceased: Take notice that an Inquest will be held at the residence of the late Robert J. Roberts, of Cambria township, Cambria county, dec'd, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of MARCH, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making a partition of the real estate of said deceased to and among his heirs and legal representatives. If the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same—at which time and place you are requested to attend if you think proper.

JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 24, 1877.—6t.

BLANKS AND PRIZES.

BY PEPPERCORN.

Like a pilgrim of old, I have roamed to and fro,
Heard maxims both foolish and wise,
And ever have found midst the high and the low,
There are always two blanks to a prize.

A drum in the band always makes the most sound,
And a hypocrite makes the most noise,
And in every profession, the whole world around,
There are twenty-five blanks to a prize.

With money to spend we have friends by the score,
To flatter us, fawn and advise,
But how soon we find, if we chance to be poor,
There are seventy-five blanks to a prize.

If to settle a grievance to law we resort,
What quibles and cavils arise,
But one thing is certain, in every court
There are ninety five blanks to a prize.

There are other things, too, in a journey through life,
Which the dullest may see if he tries,
But the risk is the greatest in choosing a wife,
There are *ninety-nine* blanks to a prize.

OUR IDOL.

Close the door lightly,
Bridle the breath,
Our little earth angel
Is talking with death;
Gently he woos her,
She wishes to stay,
His arms are around her—
He bears her away!

Music comes floating
Down from the Dome—
Angels are chanting
The sweet welcome home;
Come, stricken weeper,
Come to the bed,
Gaze on the sleeper—
Our idol is dead.

Smooth out the ringlets,
Close the blue eyes—
No wonder such beauty
Was claimed in the skies;
Cross the hands gently
O'er the white breast,
So like a wild spirit
Strayed from the rest,
Bear her out gently
This idol of ours—
Let the grave slumbers
Be mid the sweet flowers.

THE TRAMP'S RIDE.

AN ENGINEER'S STORY.

No. Ninety-nine stood puffing and blowing off steam at the water tank of a little wayside station—a beauty and marvel of brass and iron and steel; strong beyond simile, making play of the hundred coal cars it drew swiftly along, with its eye piercing the darkness as a noonday sun, with its breath of fleecy steam and heart of volcanic fire, and John Lathrop stood with hand upon whistle and throttle, waiting the signal to go ahead.

John Lathrop peered out of the cab window into the biting cold and sleet burdened air—thinking of the hard winter—the almost starvation prices to which wages had been reduced, and, more than all, of his humble home and bright eyed little boy of half a dozen years, who was then dreaming that papa would be home to breakfast and spend the next day, Sunday, with them.

"It's hard to be poor," he said, brushing the icy frost from his heavy beard and moustache, "and it does seem as if the company might be a little more liberal after the way they worked us and piled up stamps during the Centennial. But"—

"John, here's a tramp," sung out the fireman from the interior of the water tank.

"That's nothing new," was the answer. "They were as plenty all summer as blackberries."

"But the poor fellow's half starved and frozen, and begs so hard for a ride."

"Ride? Humph! And get sent up for thirty days, if any of the big guns of the road find it out?"

The light from the open furnace door shone full upon the face of the tramp as he stepped from the desolate icy tank where he had paused to gain something of shelter, even if little of warmth. A rapid sign passed between him and the engineer, and the latter continued:

"Come aboard. I'll take the chances. I don't think the conductor will give me away, and mighty clear of the brakemen showing their faces more than they can possibly help such a night as this. Anyhow I'm not going to leave a fellow being to starve and freeze to death for all the railroad companies this side of Canada.—Blessed if I do! Come aboard, old fellow."

The tramp obeyed the summons, and his scanty clothing, numbed hands and feet and pinched up features told how sadly he was inneed of food and warmth. The roaring furnace speedily supplied the one, and the dinner pails of the engineer and fireman the other, though they would sadly miss their hot coffee.

Two shrieks of the whistle, a tug at the lever, and Ninety-nine started and shot away with the long train following behind like an immense black serpent over an air line, around curve, through tunnel and across bridge. Then John Lathrop had more time to more closely scrutinize and talk to his unpaying passenger. The mystic sign that had passed between them told of brotherhood and paved the way to his thinking well of him.

"You aren't used to tramping and hain't been long at it," said he, laughing quietly at the rapid manner in which the supper of himself and fireman were disappearing.

"Not much, Cully," replied the tramp, pausing with a biscuit in one hand and the half picked leg of turkey in the other.

"Cully?" repeated John, eyeing him still sharply, "you are a showman."

"Was, and a few more days like the last and I could play walking skeleton to perfection," and he glanced up at the engineer with the blackest possible eyes, and a face marked with resolution and bravery.

"What business?" queried John Lathrop.

"Bar and trapeze."

He did not appear to have time to spare to make lengthy replies—only uttered the briefest possible between mouthfuls; and noticing this, his questioner paused until he had finished his almost wolf like meal and then resumed.

"I used to kick up my heels and strut over the sawdust once myself."

"You?"

"Yes, but I gave it up years ago—had a little set-to with a tiger and nearly chawed up. And you don't look like you had fared much better. Here's a pipe—smoke and spin your yarn."

"Well, I did the flying trapeze and all that sort of thing in the Grand Trans-continental and ever so many other things circus. Humbug were a better name as it turned out for us. Yet we might have got our pay if it had have been a success. But we had a hard time of it. The public didn't appreciate—horses gave out, wagons broke down, the 'premiere equestriene' ran away with 'Bones' of the side show, funds ran low, the great polar bear wanted his ice, became disgusted and turned up his toes, the zebra passed in his cheeks, and the result was we became flat broke and had to leave our baggage and take the tramp home."

"Been there myself," said John, becoming interested.

"Then I needn't tell you what sort of a time I have had footing it, stealing rides and begging something to eat."

"Bad enough in summer," growled John.

"But now? Talk of the north pole, I thought I should freeze to death in that old tank with the water dripping and freezing around me, and if you hadn't taken care of me, guess I'd have thrown myself under the cars and made an end of the thing. No use fighting hard times forever."

"Cheer up. You are all right now—that is to the end of my run. Then you shall go home with me and recruit a bit, and it will go hard if I can't manage to get you a free ride with some of the boys to the end of the road. It is against all orders, but John Lathrop has a heart in him that won't see any one suffer if he can help it."

His presence attested the truth of his words. He was tall, broad shouldered and deep chested and his face told of goodness in every feature, and his manner, if bluff, was hearty. In the physical the stranger was his opposite. Yet his frame was strongly knit, and his muscles, trained by severe and long continued exercise until they stood out like whipcords, strictly obeyed his will and were firm as steel, and daring flashed from his black eyes and was revealed by every line about his mouth.

"I don't know," he said, looking at the engineer thankfully, "how I am ever to pay you. My life was certainly saved, and it may be I can do you a good turn some day. If the chance comes you can depend upon my doing it for I am not one to forget a favor."

"I believe it, but don't think of my giving you a ride and a bite. It's no more than any man that wasn't a brute would have done, and who knows but either me or my boy when he grows up may want a lift of the same kind."

"Your boy?"

"Yes, the brightest, cutest little chap you ever saw. I'll show him to you to morrow. Yes, and my wife too—just the prettiest, dearest little woman that ever walked in a pair of shoes."

No. Ninety-nine was running smoothly and steadily along. It was Sunday morning and there was nothing in the way—not even an up train to pass until John Lathrop would uncouple his iron steed and put him in the great round stable to rest and be cleaned for twenty-four hours. So while the fireman kept his eyes ahead John seated himself and while keeping watch of the steam guage and his eyes open, told of his early life under canvas, and his present home happiness, and the bright eyed, blithe hearted ones that were waiting there to welcome him.

"The life of an engineer," he said, "has its ups and downs the same as any other, and is full of danger, and requires a sharp lookout, a strong hand and quick decision. I know one is never safe, and my Jennie often talks of what narrow escapes I've had, and shivers as she thinks how others have been killed running over this very road."

"Why don't you give it up?"

"Well, there's an excitement about it. I like and the pay is certain, although it ain't what it ought to be, for the risks we run and how we ever carry our lives in our hands as one might say" "Keep a sharp lookout, Jack." (To the fireman.) "I remember well running over this very same section on such a night as this, some three years ago, and going smash through the culvert over the Big Stony and breaking things generally. Engine, tender and half a dozen cars were stove and piled up together; my fireman killed, and I was dragged out from under the wreck, pretty bad scalded and used up. But my time hadn't come yet, and I was soon on the road again and—"

"Something on the track. Looks like somebody waving a lantern, but the sleet is so thick I can't rightly make it out," shouted the fireman.

John Lathrop sprung to his post, made the whistle shriek like an imprisoned and tortured fiend, reversed the engine and whistled on brakes. But his trained eye say that it was no use—that he could not check the headway of the heavy train in time to avert running over the object, be it what it might, for the track was so narrow and walled in by high embankments that escape was impossible. Besides they were upon the something upon the track before they were aware of it having just rounded a curve.

"There is my home," gasped John, pointing out into the gloom. "The Big Stony is just ahead and—Oh, my God! If the culvert should have given away and my boy have come to give me warning!"

"Your home—your boy?" echoed the tramp.

"Great Heaven! yes," and the strong man became unnerved and robbed of all decision.

"It is a boy," shouted the fireman, "and may God have mercy on his soul, I believe it is your John."

The passenger said nothing, but a wild determination flashed from his eyes as he arose, climbed out along the side of the monster engine—a Juggernaut immense enough to have crushed hundreds at a time beneath its ponderous wheels, and the midday like sunbeams of the headlight streamed out and made all plain to him despite the thick sleet and darkness.

He saw (and a shiver other than that produced by cold passed through him) a boy standing directly ahead in the deep cut waving a lantern whose blood red globe shone like an evil eye. Though still at a little distance he seemed directly under foot and about to be dragged down and devoured.

"He saved my life," muttered the tramp between his tightly set teeth, "and I'll do as much for him if I can. Anyhow I'll try, and I haven't anybody to mourn for me if I do go under."

His resolution was a desperate one—must be carried out without the delay of a single moment if at all. He swung himself down upon the pilot, twisted his feet within the iron bars, and extended his body as rigid as if carved from oak and stretched his hands still in advance.

It was a trying situation, one requiring the greatest courage—a position no one unused to feats of strength within the arena could have sustained at all. But he did it bravely, and the engine rolled on nearer and nearer and the boy, suddenly becoming aware of his danger and the impossibility of escape, sank down upon the ties and his scream of mortal agony rang out louder than the jarring of the wheels or the hissing of the steam.

'Papa! papa! save me. Oh, save me!"

Save him? John Lathrop was kneeling on the floor of the cab with his hands raised in prayer, his face white as snow. The fireman had taken his place at the lever throttle and whistle, and the engine plunged with increased speed on a down grade to grind into atoms all that dared oppose its way.

It was upon—over the boy! No, Heaven be praised; the arms of the tramp had grasped, lifted and dragged him upon the pilot and to safety before touched by the fire-breathing monster; and when it paused quivering upon the very brink of the crippled culvert, John Lathrop was holding his brave boy to his heart, hugging him to his breast, and crying over him as a woman.

In the morn of a clear Sabbath No. Ninety-nine rolled into the station, and when John Lathrop told his wife of how their boy had been saved, and she sprung to the stranger and kissed him from the impulse of her mother's heart, there was no jealous frown upon his brow.

SHAYS' REBELLION.

In these times of wondrous and startling political events, such an eruption might not so deeply stir the nation; but the early morning of national life, when the blood and the treasure of an infant republic had been well nigh exhausted—when the sword had just been sheathed upon the retiring of a foreign foe—an armed rebellion against the constituted authority was an event that shook the country from centre to circumference. To many the simple fact of "Shay's rebellion" will be familiar who cannot call to mind the circumstances.

Daniel Shays had held a captain's commission in the patriot army during the revolution and had been a brave and gallant soldier. If not a native of Massachusetts, the best part of his life was spent in that State; and in the State of Massachusetts was the rebellion. Shays was not prominent in the first movements of the malcontents, but being of restless disposition and a radical turn of mind, they found in him a prompt and hearty leader. The rebels were republicans run mad. They complained that the salary of the chief officials, and especially that of the governor, was too high; that the State Senate was aristocratic; that the lawyers were extortionate; that the taxes were too burdensome to be borne, and that money was unnecessarily scarce. They demanded the issue of paper money sufficient to meet the wants of the suffering people, and that this paper should be made a legal tender; and they also demanded that the general court should be removed from Boston to some place less aristocratic. The general court was convened and an effort made to allay the discontent of the complainants. With the experience of worthless paper money in mind the law makers would issue no more of it, but they went so far as to pass an act whereby certain arrears of taxes might be paid in produce.

But the recusants would not be satisfied. Bodies of armed men interrupted the sessions of the courts in several counties, and in the month of December, 1786, Shays appeared, with a large force, at Worcester and at Springfield, and prevented the holding of courts at those places. The January following, at the head of full two thousand armed men, he marched to capture the arsenal at Springfield; but the State militia had gathered in sufficient force to stop them, and under command of Gen. Shepard they gave battle, and put the rebellious host to utter rout. At the first fire of the State troops the insurgents fled in dismay, leaving three dead and one wounded, of their number upon the field.

On the following day they were pursued by an increased force under Gen. Lincoln, and nearly two hundred of them taken prisoners, the remainder escaping northward. The prompt action of the state authorities crushed out the insurrection at once. A free pardon was offered to such as would lay down their arms and return to their allegiance, of which most of them took advantage. Fourteen of the chief of the conspirators were tried and convicted, and sentenced to death, but afterwards pardoned. Daniel Shays removed to Sparta, N. Y., where he died at an advanced age, September 29, 1825. And that was "Shays' Rebellion." The following anecdote in connection therewith is worth relating:

Late at night, after the repulse of the insurgents at Ordnance hill, in their advance upon the arsenal, Shays sent a flag of truce to Gen. Shepard, requestidg that the bodies of five of his men who had been killed in the late engagement should be sent to him. The officer who met the flag and who presented the case to his commander, returned to the messenger as follows:

"Present General Shepard's compliments to Captain Shays, and inform him that at this time he cannot furnish him with five dead rebels, he having no more than four, and one of those not quite dead; but if Captain Shays will please attack him again, General Shepard will engage to furnish him with as many dead as he shall desire."

HOW THIRTEEN VOTES WERE LOST.—A certain candidate has lost thirteen votes through making a rash promise to his wife. He had promised that in the event of his election he would buy her a sealskin cloak and a pair of navy blue stockings, and she couldn't rest till she had told thirteen lady friends all about it. The ladies expressed themselves as "awful glad" to hear it, and threatened their husbands with a suit of divorce if they dared to vote for the candidate aforesaid. "That old cat would look nice in a sealskin cloak and navy blue stockings, wouldn't she?" is the way they expressed themselves in speaking of the candidate's wife. Who says that women have no political influence?

THE greatest of prayers is patience.

THE BRAKEMAN'S STORY.

"Yes, sir," said the brakeman, as he stood by the stove warming his numbed hands, after coming from braking. "People think, as they sit in their warm seats and hear us call out the different stations, that we have nice, soft, easy times. But we know better. Imagine yourself out on a flat car all night, with the snow dashing into your face, your hands on a cold iron brake, and think if that's easy, or up on top of a freight car, running along, the wind cutting like a knife, as dark as pitch, and watching for fear you may rush suddenly under a bridge and be swept off, and perhaps be left to die in the snow. Is that easy? Does that look like a soft job? To be sure, when we are transferred to passenger cars the work is nice enough, but the dangers we have to go through (for we generally have to go on freight cars first) entitle us to something better on a passenger car, and we ain't sorry when we get orders to take the head end of such a regular train.

"There are very few brakemen who can't tell never-to-be forgotten incidents connected with their life on the rail. To explain, let me tell you a story from my own experience. I remember one night, it was fearfully cold, right in the middle of winter and snowing hard. I was breaking in the middle of a freight train. It was running along on slow time that night, and we were about three miles from the station. I was standing by the brake of a flat car, trying to get warm by stamping, wishing that we were at the depot, so that I could go back to the caboose out of the bitter cold, when suddenly I felt the train bumping and jumping like as if a wheel had broken, and I knew something was wrong. The whistle blew for brakes, and in a mighty short time we had the train stopped.

"With the rest of the men I went back to see what was the matter, thinking that I might get a chance at the stove, for I was nearly frozen. Going back three hundred feet, we found one of the rails had got loose and was out of place, but as we had been going slowly, we had run over the spot safely. Our conductor looked up, and seeing me said:

"'Jim, get back and signal the passenger train. She will be along in a short time; 'and take this,' he said, handing me a red light lantern; 'we'll go on. You can come along with the other train.'"

"With that all hands got on board, and soon there was nothing but me and the lantern left.

"A cold gust brought me to myself with a quick turn, and then I remembered what I had to do. Holding the lantern up I saw that the light was flickering, and shaking it, found it almost empty. Then I began to feel the responsibility of my position; a lamp with no oil in it, the train due in ten minutes with the chances of it being thrown from the track, and no telling how many poor people killed or wounded. In a case of that kind, sir, even a brakeman will do his best to save human life, although he sometimes loses his own in the attempt; and all he gets for it is having his name in the paper and being called a brave fellow.

"Quicker than I can tell, I made up my mind that the train must be signalled, lamp or no lamp. But how to do it was the question. If I ran ahead without a light the engineer might think I wanted to stop the train for robbery, for such things have been done, you know, and would not only dash right on faster than before but (may be) try to scalp me as the locomotive rushed by. I tell you I felt like praying just then; but brakemen are not selected for their religious feelings, so I didn't pray much; but looked around and saw a light shining in a window some distance off. I laid down my lantern carefully on the track, made a bee line for the house, and soon brought a woman to the door, who looked more frightened than I was, at my excited appearance. It was useless to ask for sperm oil (the only kind we use,) so I cried out:

"'For God's sake get me some straw.'"

"She seemed to realize the position, and quickly brought a bundle. Feeling in my pocket, I found three matches, and grabbing the straw I made my way back to the track.

"Laying the straw between two rails, I struck a match and shoved it into the bundle. It flickered an instant, and then went out. I felt and found the straw damp.

"Just then a dull, faint, rumbling sound came down on the wind, and I knew she was coming: the train would be there.

"I struck the second match and touched off the straw—a blaze, a little smoke, and it was dark again, and raising my eyes I saw the head light away in the distance. But trains don't crawl, and a buzzing along the rail told me to be lively. The red light was burning but faintly; five minutes more and it would go out. For an instant I stood paralyzed, when a shrill whistle from the engine brought me to my senses, and I saw that inside of two minutes she would be there.

"Seizing the lantern with one hand I struck the last match, and bending down laid it carefully inside the straw and then dashed forward, waving the red light. The glare from the headlight shone down the track and the engineer saw me, but did not notice the red light—the sudden waving had put it out—only screeching, he came straight on. When the train was almost upon me I jumped to one side, and slinging the lantern over my head dashed it into the cab. The engineer saw the lamp as it broke on the floor, and seeing the red glass and battered lantern whistled the danger signal and tried to check up.

"Looking down the track I almost screamed from excitement. The last match had found a dry spot, and the fire was blazing up brightly. The train came to a stand-still. She was saved; that's all I remember.

"The next I knew I was in the baggage car. They said they had found me lying by the train in a dead faint, and—excuse me, we are going to step now."

"Stamford!" he sung out. The train stopped, and the writer went home, satisfied that a brakeman's life is an exciting one.

A BOY came down Linwood avenue on the rush, a few nights since, and, in an excited manner, said there were a lot of lights in the Jewish burial ground. Half a dozen scientific men, four loafers and a dog started off to see them. The grave yard was as dark as such places usually are. "Where are the lights?" asked a big man of the boy. The youngster backed off to a safe distance and yelled out, "Under the ground; they are Israelites!" He then ran for his life—*Melrose Journal.*

THE CONJURERS OF OLD.

The spiritual medium of the present day bears a closer resemblance, in methods and manipulations, to the well known conjurer of history than any other representative of the magic art. How far short he still remains of the performance of his prototypes is illustrated below. In 1615 a delegation of highly educated and distinguished men from the English East India Company visited the Emperor Jehangire. While on their mission they witnessed many most wonderful performances, almost causing them to discredit their senses and far beyond any hint even of solution. A party of Bengalese conjurers and jugglers, showing their art before the Emperor, were desired to produce upon the spot, and from seed, ten mulberry trees. They immediately planted ten seeds, which, in a few minutes produced as many trees. The ground divided over the spot, when a seed was planted, tiny leaves appeared, at once followed by slender shoots, which rapidly gained elevation, putting out leaves and twigs and branches, finally spreading wide in the air, budding, blossoming and yielding fruit, which matured on the spot, and was found to be excellent. And this before the beholder had turned away his eyes. Fig, almond, mango, and walnut trees were at the same time under like conditions produced, yielding the fruit which belonged to each. Wonder succeeded wonder. The branches were filled with birds of beautiful plumage, flitting about among the leaves and singing sweet notes. The leaves turned to russet, fell from their places, branches and twigs withered, and finally the trees sank back into the earth, out of which they had all sprung within the hour.

The same conjurers performed a series of marvels. One of them produced a chain fifty cubits in length. One end of this he threw into the air, when the chain rapidly ran out its whole length, and remained fixed in the air as if fastened against the sky. A dog was then placed upon the chain, when up he ran to the further end, and at once disappeared heavenward. A hog, a panther, and other large animals were successively despatched up this aerial pathway, and each in turn disappeared from the far end. Nor were they seen again; and finally the chain was withdrawn, and placed in a bag for convenient carriage.

Another had a bow and about fifty steel pointed arrows. He shot an arrow into the air, when, lo! the arrow became fixed in space at a considerable height. Another and another arrow was sent off, each fixing itself in the shaft of the preceeding, until all had formed a chain of arrows in the air, excepting the last shot, which striking the chain, brought the whole to the ground in detachments.

They set up two common tents facing each other, and about a bow shot apart. These tents were critically examined by the spectators, as are the cabinets of the mediums, and pronounced empty. The tents were fastened to the ground, all around. The lookers on were then invited to choose what animals or birds they would have issue from these tents to engage in a battle. Kanaan-e-Jahanm, incredulously asked to see a fight between ostriches. In a few minutes an ostrich came out from each tent, rushed to combat with deadly earnestness, and from them the blood soon began to stream; but they were so nearly matched that neither could win the victory, and they were at last separated by the conjurers and conveyed within the tents. After this the varied demands of the spectators for birds or beasts were complied with, always with the same results.

They took a man and apparently severed limb from limb, actually at last cutting off his head, as it appeared. They scattered these members along the ground for a considerable distance, and allowed them to remain for some time. Gathering them together, they spread over these remains a sheet, under which one of the jugglers crawled, and soon came out; followed by the man who had been dissevered, now sound in every part. Neither was there to be found about the place any trace of the thing that had been done.

A large caldron was set, and into this a quantity of rice thrown. Without the sign of fire this rice began to boil, and out from the caldron was taken more than one hundred platters of cooked rice, with a stewed fowl at the top of each. This trick is performed on a smaller scale by the most ordinary fakirs of the present day.

But space fails to give opportunity for illustration, from the records of the past, how the miserably tame performances—in comparison—of the mediums of the present day were paralleled or overshadowed by those of other days and more astute people. There is not a wonderful feature in any of the so called phenomena or manifestations which was not, nay, which is not now more than duplicated by other skillful performers, whose connection with earth and earth alone is too evident to be doubted, even if the fact was not supported by their own testimony.

A PAIR of dolls, tied together at the neck, were received at the St. John (N. B.) post-office. They bore the following inscription:

PASS THEM ALONG.

This youthful pair would like to roam
'Cross burning plain and ocean foam,
To rest beneath the Banyan tree
And gaze into the sparkling sea;
To scale the dizzy mountain's height,
Of burning craters catch a sight;
To see the chilly iceberg's peak;
'Mid Indian homes new pleasures seek
Then speed them on their distant way,
Stop not by night, nor rest by day.
Till having gone the wide world o'er
They seek their prairie home once more.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 11, 1877.

The twins bore the postmarks of the following offices: Washington, Boston, Bangor and Boston railroad postal car, Bangor and Vanceboro' postal car, Vanceboro' and St. John postal car, and St. John. After being presented in due form to the post-office authorities, the twins were confined to the depths of a mail bag and sent off via the Intercolonial for Halifax, thence by steamer to the mother country.

"WHICH is the largest gland?" asked a Chicago medical professor of the newest arrival in his class, the other day. The student buried himself in deep and attentive thought for a moment, and then brightening up suddenly, exclaimed, "The largest gland, sir, is—En-gland!" Then the professor kindly led the youth aside, and pathetically advised him to think no more of medicine, but to join a minstrel show or enter the army.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Feb. 23, 1877.

DAN. VOORHEES, of Indiana, the brilliant Democratic orator, well says that "the Republicans, having stolen everything they could lay their hands on, have now stolen the Presidency"—the last and biggest steal of all.

THE election for Mayor in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, resulted in the re-election of Stokly by a majority of 2,800. Caven, his opponent, is, like Stokly, a Republican, but an enemy of the city ring, and as a consequence was endorsed by the Democrats. In Pittsburgh, Liddell, Dem., was elected Mayor over Humphreys, Rep., by 1,200, as were also Kilgore, Ind. Rep., for City Treasurer, and McCarthy, Independent, for Controller, by large majorities. All this means the perfect crushing out of the corrupt Pittsburgh ring.

THE present Republican Legislature of this State has been in session over seven weeks, and so far as heard from has not passed and sent to the Governor a single bill for his approval. This is not the legislative entertainment to which the people of the State were invited by that party during the campaign of last fall, but, on the contrary, looks like anything else than retrenchment in the annually increasing expenses of the Legislature; and yet it proposes to return to Harrisburg next January and go through the same process of doing just nothing at all, after an infinite amount of talking. A great Swedish chancellor said to his son, who was about to enter upon a tour through Europe, "Go forth, my son, and see with what little wisdom the world is governed."

DUNCAN F. KENNER, one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of New Orleans, was examined last week before the Congressional committee at Washington, in reference to an offer made to him last November by Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board, to sell the vote of that State to the Democrats. We present the following extract from Mr. Kenner's testimony relative to the base and corrupt proposition made to him by that notorious scoundrel, J. Madison Wells:

About November 30th another meeting took place, and Wells asked what I expected him to do. I replied that all that was wanted was a fair count of all the votes cast. Wells answered that he could not do that; that he must throw out some parishes; but that he could leave enough votes in to elect Nicholls. He said he would that if I would place in his hands $200,000 in greenbacks. I replied that I had not the money. This ended the interview, and I did not see Wells again until after the promulgation of the vote. Some four or five days after the promulgation I met Wells and some other gentlemen at Red river steamboat landing, and asked Wells whether he was going home. Wells replied that he was going the following week. In talking I expressed astonishment and regret at Wells' course. Wells turned, and looking me full in the face, said, "What could I do? You had no money." I said I hoped that Wells had not trusted any promises from Kellogg or Packard, but had made himself safe. To which Wells replied, "You bet," or words to that effect.

IF President Hayes, for by that title we may now style him, has any gratitude in his breast, he will see to it as one of his very first official acts that the *four* immortal members of the Louisiana Returning Board are amply rewarded for the great and unequaled service they have rendered in elevating him to the chief executive office of the Union by the most infamous frauds ever perpetrated in this country. Wells deserves especial and prominent recognition, and as it is said that the opportunities for plunder are much greater in the Interior Department than in any other at Washington, Hayes ought to appoint him the successor of that pure and unselfish statesman, Zach Chandler. Anderson, who was a rebel General, would make an admirable Secretary of War of the radical stripe, and in that position he could successfully run all the post-tradership in the manner peculiar to Babcock. Cassanave should be appointed Collector of the Port of New Orleans, while the least that ought to be done for Kenner would be to confer upon him the position now held by Wells, that of Surveyor of the same port. By all means let these four worthies be fully rewarded, for without their "aid and comfort" Hayes would never have attained to the unenviable position of the first Fraudulent President of the United States.

IT was true, as we stated in our paper last Friday, that the annual joint resolution swindle providing for the purchase of a copy of Purdon's Digest for each member of the two branches of the Legislature had been defeated in the House on the previous Tuesday, but it is equally true that on the very next day a motion was made to reconsider the vote, which was agreed to, and on the *final* passage of the bill the yeas were 118 and the nays 69. This shows that in the matter of legislation at Harrisburg, "some things can be done as well as others," to use Sam. Patch's homely saying. The proposed steal is an outrage and totally inexcusable, and ought to be sternly resented by the constituents of every member who voted for it. Of course we cannot even guess what was the inspiring cause of this sudden and most astonishing change of front on the part of the House. If it was the right thing, and who will gainsay it, to defeat the plundering scheme on Tuesday, it was worse than a crime to resurrect it on Wednesday and sanction it by a vote of almost two to one. If this Digest is to be furnished to each member, it will cost the State over 3,000—by no means an inconsiderable item. It is not the business of the State to make a present of this or any other book to members of the Legislature, but it is *their* business, if they want the Digest, to buy it and pay for it out of their ample salary. We hope the Senate will promptly defeat the measure when it comes before it, and thus earn the gratitude of the people.

The Crowning Infamy.

The unparalleled fraud of Wells and his three confederates on the Louisiana Returning Board, in disfranchising *nine* thousand legal Tilden voters at the last Presidential election in that State, was ratified on Friday last by the packed Electoral Commission of *fifteen*, elected or chosen, as was supposed, to ascertain the true and honest vote of the people at the last November election. On that day the Commission formally decided that the *eight* votes of Louisiana should be cast for Hayes and Wheeler. This conclusion was reached by the same party vote of *eight* to *seven* which consigned the vote of Florida to the Republican column. But this decision of the Commission in the Louisiana case is even more sweeping than that rendered in the Florida contest, for it not only excludes all evidence of the villainies of the Returning Board, and refuses to go behind them, but declares that the Board was legally constituted under the laws of that State, and even decided not to allow evidence or inquiry into the eligibility of any of the Hayes' electors. To say that this decision has shocked the whole country and utterly astounded the best men of both parties is only to express what has been made manifest in every quarter.

When the Florida case was before the Commission, Judge Bradley, one of the *three* Republican Justices of the Supreme Court, voted, and by his casting vote decided, that the tribunal would receive evidence as to the eligibility of Humphreys, one of the Hayes electors in that State. After an investigation into the matter, it was ruled, correctly as we believe, that Humphreys was not disqualified. But when it was offered before the Commission last Friday, by the counsel of the Democrats, to show by clear and convincing testimony that *two* of the Louisiana Hayes electors, Brewster and Levisee, were not eligible under the well known provision of the constitution, this same Judge Bradley went back on his record in the case of Humphreys and by his vote decided that no evidence whatever should be received in regard to the Louisiana electors. This decision makes Hayes the next President of the United States in bold and unblushing defiance of the overwhelming vote of the American people. We will not speak of Oregon, as Bradley will fully meet the case of Watts, the admitted ineligible elector from that State and will be true to his partisan and back-handed vote, by which he sanctified the Louisiana fraud. If Bradley could swallow, as he did, the Louisiana Returning Board, his judicial stomach will not *gulp* at Watts of Oregon. The count of the electoral vote after disposing of Louisiana will, as we have said, cheat the *people* out of Tilden, their choice for President, and inaugurate Hayes.

Is there no remedy for this flagrant wrong? We say there is none, and that the decision is final and conclusive of the whole question. Such is the action of the commission virtually appointed by Democratic votes in both branches of Congress, honestly as they thought at the time, but which has proven to be vain, merely keeping the promise to the ear only to break it to the hope. This is the end, and all that we need say on the subject for the present at least. It is enough, as our readers, without expecting us to go into further details, will to their sorrow and amazement fully understand.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger*, an independent paper of the strictest sect and most unquestionable reputation for ability and fairness, gives expression to its sentiments in a long editorial in regard to the action of the electoral tribunal which cannot fail to strike every honest mind as a true picture that is sad indeed to contemplate. We are only sorry that want of space forbids the reproduction of the entire article, but the following extract, which is the concluding portion of the editorial, will serve to show the drift of the *Ledger's* sound reasoning on this most stupendous iniquity:

"This tribunal was, from the outset, trusted with the patriotic hopes and honored with the fullest confidence of three-fourths of the people of the United States, in the belief that the solemn circumstances attending the necessity and the act that brought it into being, would cause all its members (with possibly three exceptions) to rise above all party considerations in the discharge of their momentous duty. In the light of this antecedent hope and confidence, and in view of the votes written on the record of the commission, it is pitiable to observe that every important question thus far submitted to the commission has divided the commissioners, eight to seven, on strict party lines, accordingly as the decision would help the case of Governor Hayes, or hurt the case of Governor Tilden. It was not believed by fair-minded, intelligent men that such a division could come about. The outside adherents of each party mutually charge this as a discredit on the opposing members of the commission. The zealous Democrats reproach the Republican commissioners, and the zealous Republicans retort by pointing to the partisan votes of the seven Democrats on the commission. This is about what might be expected from that kind of discussion. But that which will live in history and in the minds of the vast majority of the public is this: that the seven voted to look into the evidence, voted to take testimony, and voted to let in light, so as to get at the truth; and that the eight voted all the time to turn away from evidence, to shut out the light, and so to close the door upon all efforts to find the truth. The seven voted in a way to promote the great object for which the commission was created; the eight voted in a way to make the commission utterly useless for the principal purpose for which it has any reason for being in existence at all. The senator, the judge, the presidential aspirant, the party that supposes the eyes of the American people can be closed to this vital aspect of the matter is making a signal and perilous mistake. The American people know what is honorable, fair, manly and just; and their ultimate decisions always show that they not only know, but that they act upon their knowledge.

"The single good influence resulting from the act creating the commission, is that the process of counting the vote and arriving at a result has been orderly and in pursuance of statute law; instead of turbulent, lawless and anarchical, as it threatened at one time to be. If the Democrats in Congress, who are now sore under their disappointment, shall do anything as a party to indnce factious opposition to the decisions of the commission they will make a dire mistake. The order, and peace, and exemption from factious proceedings expected from the constitution of the commission should be maintained in good faith, even though the majority of the commission have abdicated their duty."

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1877.

THE NATIONAL RETURNING BOARD.

On all sides is heard the expression of that righteous indignation at the action of the Electoral Tribunal which animates the breasts of all not blinded by partisan bigotry. Even the extreme men of the Radical party, while gloating over their wicked triumph, evince some shame for the manner in which it was won, and while they are willing to accept the fruits of the work of the Tribunal, they do not undertake on any principle of justice or equity to defend the action or motives of the men by whom that work was wrought. Hours before the vote was taken in the Tribunal, the devil-dare-faced Morton had telegraphed to his pimps at home that the vote would be 8 to 7. The most bitter disappointment at the action of the Tribunal is exhibited by those who supported the electoral bill in good faith and who builded, blindly as it is now seen, on the supposed non partisan attributes of the Supreme Court Justices, more particularly Bradley. Both in the House and Senate, on Saturday, little else was discussed, and whilst there were unsparing words of condemnation the majority were of the opinion that nothing in the way of dilatory measures to defeat the conspiracy should be resorted to.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

It was agreed that the understanding as to the true intent and meaning of the electoral bill had been most shamefully violated, and it was concluded that the country should be made acquainted with all the facts bearing on that point. The almost unanimous sentiment was that the decision of the Tribunal should be acquiesced in, but at the same time its enormity should be held up and exposed to the public gaze without ceasing, day after day, and that the conduct of the Supreme Court Judges should be made most prominent. The joint Democratic caucus was not largely attended, at least seventy-five Senators and Members not being present. Among those who stayed away were a number who are disposed to exert the power possessed by the Democrats to prevent any declaration as to Hayes's election, and who averred in advance that they did not intend to be bound by any caucus decision. Some of them have prepared strong denunciatory resolutions on the action of the Tribunal which they are determined to offer. A motion made to break up summarily the further count of the electoral vote received a strong support. There was entire unanimity at the damning treachery and deception which had been practiced. The Democratic Senators and Members think now that the time has come for the members of the committee which framed the electoral bill to state publicly the assurances as to the reception of testimony which were given by the Republican members of the committee, and which assurances have been so audaciously violated. Had it not been for these assurances the electoral bill never could have passed the House.

THE OREGON CASE

will bring the proceedings of the joint convention to another stop and will give the majority of the Electoral Tribunal another chance for a partisan decision, which of course will be heartily embraced by the Judas Iscariots of the Tribunal. The Democratic counsel intend to bring all their ability to bear in the argument of the Oregon case, although now perfectly aware of the fact that they might as well scream themselves hoarse at the chairs on which the imaginary embodiments of justice sit. The Republican counsel will of course go square back on their position in the Florida and Louisiana cases, but such a little matter as that cannot be expected to trouble them or to have any effect on their partisan friends who constitute the majority of the Tribunal.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

It is not improbable that when the vote of this State is called in the joint convention an objection will be made, and it will also be referred to the Electoral Tribunal, as there are two sets of returns, which will afford a basis of an objection to counting the Hayes vote, but it will evidently meet the fate of its unfortunate predecessors.

GRANT.

It is somewhat reported that the President will shortly issue his proclamation recognizing the Packard government in Louisiana, basing his action on the decision of the Tribunal awarding the vote of that State to Hayes. It is very certain, should he do so, his decision will not be acquiesced in. The people of Louisiana are determined to have no more carpet-bag government. If they cannot have that which a large majority of the people elected they prefer and will have a military government. Packard's authority will be resisted by force, "come weal or come woe."

DIVIDED ON THE PRACE QUESTON.

The vote by which the Democratic caucus passed the resolution to go on with the electoral count is considerably less than a majority of that party, and the fact is adverted to by the Democrats who opposed the resolution as one reason why the decision of the caucus should not be respected.

PRO-TEM FERRY

says he has no alternative under the electoral bill but to submit to the Tribunal the cases of both the South Carolina and Oregon votes, whether objections are made to them or not.

MR. HEWITT

will attack Mr. Hoar for voting in the Tribunal in direct opposition to the views he expressed as a member of the committee which framed the electoral bill. He and others who have heretofore been considered as the moderate men are now among the most violent. Mr. Hewitt also applied some very forcible language to Mr. Baker, of Indiana. It is said that before the final act in the Hayes conspiracy is consumated, the Democrats will issue an address to the country setting forth in scathing review all the details by which the people are to be cheated of their choice.

BISHOP WILMAN,

in his recent interview with the President, assured Grant that the recognition of the Nicholls' government by him was the only way possible to secure future peace in Louisiana, and that the people could not be brought to stand the carpet-bag government of Packard. The President informed the Bishop that he did not feel called upon to do anything as yet, that the public mind was at present in too great a state of excitement, and he should wait future developments. He gave the Bishop a personal letter to Mr. Hayes, whereupon the Bishop immediately left for Columbus to consult with Hayes upon the situation in Louisiana. This looks as if Grant intended to leave the settlement of affairs in the Southern States to his successor, notwithstanding the rumor alluded to above.

ANDERSON.

—At Minneapolis, Minn., last Friday evening, about 6:30 o'clock, Wm. H. Sidle, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of that city, was shot in the head and mortally wounded by a young woman named Kate Noonan. Sidle was a young man highly connected, and the affair creates a great deal of excitement. Miss Noonan says that Sidle had seduced and then deserted her. The shooting occurred on the street in front of Nicollett's hotel, and was witnessed by several persons. The woman was immediately arrested and betrays no remorse for the deed. Sidle died soon after 12 o'clock next morning.

Another Stay Law.

IT PASSES SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, writing under date of Feb. 16th, says that the House was occupied at its afternoon session the day previous in the consideration of another stay bill, which has passed second reading after a thorough discussion of its essential provisions. No formidable opposition was developed to the measure, but its principal supporters have a fear that it may share the same fate as its predecessor, which passed second reading by a large mejority, but was signally defeated when it came to be finally considered. Following is a synopsis of the bill as reported:

The act provides that in all cases where lands, tenements, or hereditaments have been or hereafter shall be levied on by virtue of any writs, and an inquest of twelve men summoned by the Sheriff or Coronor of any county shall find that the suits, issues, and profits of such property are not sufficient beyond all expenses within seven years to satisfy the damages and costs on the debt interest and costs in such writ, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff to summon six men of his bailiwick to go on the premises, value and appraise the said property, and in all cases where the defendant shall consent to a condemnation agreeably to the act of 1836; and in any case where an inquisition and condemnation of such estate shall not be deemed necessary in law, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coronor to summon an inquest of six good and lawful men, who shall go on the premises and value and appraise them, and such valuation or appraisement shall be conclusive in any future execution which may be levied on the same property; and in case any writ shall issue for the sale of such lands, etc., and the same cannot be sold at public vendue for two-thirds or more of the valuation or appraisement, the Sheriff or Coronor shall not make sale of the premises, but shall make return to the court from which the execution issued, and all further proceedings for the sale of such lands, etc., shall be stayed for one year from and after the return-day of the writ for the sale of the premises. In case the property is not sold, the Sheriff or Coronor is not entitled to privilege.

An almost similar procedure is prescribed in all cases where lands, etc., have been heretofore levied on and condemned or extended or that hereafter may be extended in virtue of a writ, and in all cases where estates for life or for a term of years in any lands, etc., have been or shall be seized and levied on by virtue of any writ or execution.

In cases where personal property shall be taken in execution by virtues of any writ, it shall be the duty of the officer to whom such suit shall be directed, when requested by the debtor, to summon three reputable freeholders, who shall value and appraise the personal property. In case the property cannot be sold for two-thirds of the amount of the valuation or appraisement, the sale shall be stayed for twelve months. The defendant is required to execute a bond with one or more sufficient sureties, to be entered on record, and shall be a lien of said period of time, in a penalty double the amount of the valuation or appraisement, conditioned for the delivery of the property, on the expiration of the stay of execution, to the proper office. On the execution and delivery of the bond the property shall be returned and re-delivered into the possession of the defendant. Nothing in the act shall be construed to prevent any judgment creditor from having the property of any debtor exposed to sale at any time.

THREE CHILDREN MURDERED BY THEIR MOTHER.—A large degree of excitement has been caused in Penrith for the past eight days by the discovery of the dead bodies of two newly-born children in a box left in the Griffith Inn there by a woman named Elizabeth Kirkbride, a person who for several years kept a school at the village of Langwathy, in Cumberland. She was residing at Tuebrook, near Liverpool, and on Sunday night she was transferred to Penrith, a startling discovery was made regarding her at Tuebrook. Her eldest son, a young man of nineteen, having become annoyed at some remarks of the people with whom he and his mother lodged regarding a coat which they alleged had gone amissing, proceeded to search her boxes on Monday night in their presence and in one of these—a japanned tin case, which was strongly padlocked and had to be broken open—a sickening spectacle presented itself. Its contents were three (or the remains of three) newly-born children, wrapped in several folds of sheeting and pieces of carpet. One of the bodies was perfect, the flesh being shrivelled only, and none of the joints dismembered; the second one had the head and the leg bones separated at the joints; whilst the third was merely a skeleton. They had evidently been in the box for a long time. One of the bodies had a piece of string attached to the neck, round which it had evidently been tightly fastened. The authorities were at once apprised of the affair, and the box and its contents were removed to the police station to await the inquest. The people with whom Mrs. Kirkbride lodged had not the slightest suspicion of anything being wrong. On the police searching her apartments several letters were found, which reveal the name of the person who is the father of the children, a well-to-do tradesman in the neighbordood of Penrith. The unfortunate woman has four living children, the eldest of whom is the young man above mentioned.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

FRIGHTFUL FALL OF FOUR HUNDRED FEET DOWN A SHAFT.—John Hartland, a very prominent resident of Wilkesbarre, met with a horrible death Thursday morning in the Diamond shaft of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre coal company's mines, located in the suburbs of Wilkesbarre. Mr. Hartland was the foreman of the masonry work for the company, and had recently been superintending the construction of a foundation for an engine in the Diamond mine. Yesterday morning, as he was at the top of the shaft waiting to descend, he heard the engineer's bell ring, which is the usual warning given before the carriage descended into the mine below. He at once stepped out to go down with the carriage. In some mysterious manner, and with none to see him, he missed his footing at the mouth of the pit, and falling between the carriage and the shaft he was hurled downward a distance of over 400 feet to the bottom. A miner crossing the foot of the shaft a short time afterward discovered the remains of Mr. Hartland and gave the alarm. The body was mangled into a horrible mass, and was subsequently taken in charge and conveyed to his residence in that city. He was a native of Staffordshire, England, but has been a citizen of Wilkesbarre for the last twenty years. He leaves a wife and one child.

—The Tidioute *News* says: Last Saturday the wife of a Swede named Anderson, living at New London, was seriously burned by a singular explosion. She was engaged in cleaning the wood work in her kitchen with benzine, the room was shut up close with a fire in the stove. It is supposed that the evaporation of the benzine filled the room with gas, which took fire from the stove, causing an explosion, demolishing the house and blowing the woman into the open air. Her clothing took fire and she was seriously burned on the body, arms and face. A neighbor, who lives close by, heard the explosion, stepped to the door and saw the unfortunate woman flying through the air with her clothes all on fire, followed by tables, chairs and other household utensils. Of course the house was totally ruined and taking fire burned up.

News and Other Notings.

—A lady was baptised at Warren last Tuesday, in the Presbyterian church, with water from the river Jordan.

—In the fruit house of Nathan Hellings, near Bristol, are stored over 62,000 barrels of apples, in addition to other fruit.

—At Fort Dodge (Iowa) rat skins have become an important article of commerce. One dealer, it is reported, has purchased 35,000 pelts within a few months.

—A sycamore tree, measuring twelve feet in girth, was felled the other day in Berks county, from which thirty-two splendid butcher blocks were cut.

—A bullet fired by a hunter in Texas struck the surface of a lake at considerable distance, glanced upward, and wounded a girl who was walking on a hill beyond.

—Every little community has its pet pride. Earl township, in Berks county, is now boasting of a very young grandfather, viz., Nathan Rae, who is not yet 35 years of age.

—Madison Macon, who died in Orange county, Va., recently, was the last of President Madison's nephews. He was eighty-six years of age, and has been blind for many years.

—A loving couple at Sharon, Pa., recently presented their fourteenth heir for baptism and named him William Centennial. The oldest child of this industrious pair is but eighteen years old.

—Father Keenan, one of the oldest Catholic priests in the country, died at his home in Lancaster, on Sunday morning last, in the 98th year of his age. His funeral took place yesterday.

—A blacksmith is greatly exciting the region around Fresno, Cal., by curing diseases in a way that, according to the belief of the superstitious, proves him to be possessed of supernatural powers.

—Mr. Andrew Stephens, the inventor of the steam whistle, died on Christmas day in England, at the age of 81. It is a pity his ability hadn't cut him off before he invented such an infernal nuisance.

—The San Francisco *Alta* says that, from causes not easily explained, California, and perhaps San Francisco in particular, furnishes more cases of paralysis than any other section of the country, if not of the world.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is rapidly substituting a metal known as the "phosphor bronze" for brass in the construction of bearings. The metal is said to be from twenty to thirty per cent. more serviceable than brass.

—A colored statesman in North Carolina offered a resolution asking the Legislature to suggest some plan upon which Congress could be memoralized to set apart a territory west of the Missouri river for the colonization of colored people of the South.

—Edith Lysle, a book agent, who had been canvassing for Custer's Life, died suddenly at a house on Wylie avenue, Pittsburgh, Thursday afternoon. She positively refused to send for a doctor, and the coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from poisoning.

—The town of Harrison, Maine, contains among many other natural curiosities, a mineral spring in which the temperature of the water never varies. Upon the hottest day of summer, or the coldest day of winter, a thermometer lowered in its waters will indicate exactly 46° above zero.

—A negro man and a white woman traveled all over Macon City, Missouri, recently, trying to get some magistrate or minister to marry them. Everywhere their request was denied, and at the house of the last person to whom they applied the refusal threw the woman into violent spasms.

—Rutland, Vt., expects to become an important mining centre. One man there thinks he has found coal; another knows where there is iron, and a third has a gold mine on Bald mountain which he stealthily visits at night, carefully concealing his tracks. Specimens of the gold ore sent to Boston for assay are said to be very rich.

—A man named Wm. H. Weldon attempted to kill Gov. Packard at New Orleans on Thursday last. The Governor was in his room when the would-be assassin leveled his pistol at him. Packard struck the weapon down, when it exploded and shot Packard in the knee. Weldon was wounded by a bystander, and has been committed to prison.

—Jeanette M. Robinson, of Chicago, asserted that for seven years paralysis prevented her from uttering a word, and that in an instant, in answer to prayer, she was cured. A reporter recognized her as a woman who under the name of Mary Davis, had only a year ago been a remarkably glib witness in a lawsuit. The exposure of the fraud seems to be complete.

—Theus, the Albany butcher who recently killed a boy by throwing a knife at him, pleaded guilty to manslaughter on Wednesday, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. He said he threw the knife in anger, without intending to kill the boy, and that the white face of the boy is constantly before him, turn which way he may, both day and night.

—A student named Talford, on returning to his home in Missouri recently from college in Indiana, became insane on the cars, and leaving his satchel of books in his seat, leaped from a train on the North Missouri Railroad, as it was going at full speed. He was captured near Renick, Missouri, in a dense thicket, and was taken to be a wild man. He is held in jail for identification.

—In Cincinnati on Saturday a young man named Abel Rothschild attempted to commit suicide by shooting. It has transpired that he murdered his mistress, named Bessie Moore, in Jefferson Texas, some time ago, where they had been stopping at a hotel. Rothschild was a commercial traveler for a house in Cincinnati. His wound is not fatal, and he will be taken to Texas for trial.

—Mary Paul, of Cincinnati, had an appetite for alcohol that she could not master. She tried hard to reform, but her husband told her, finally, that if she ever got drunk again he would separate from her. She kept sober for awhile, but at length, finding that she could not resist any longer, she drank a glass of brandy. But she put arsenic in the brandy, and died of the poison.

—The wife of J. Marzenius, was fatally shot, stabbed and kicked by her father, Antonio Leon, at her residence, No. 48 President street, Brooklyn during the absence of her husband on Friday last. Her father-in-law, aged 65, attempted to shield her from the infuriated father, and was dangerously stabbed. John Leon, brother of the woman, and present at the attack, has been arrested, but the father is still at large.

—A bank book was presented at the Springfield (Mass.) Institution for Savings, one day lately which had not been seen by the bank officials since the original deposit was made, thirty-two years ago. The amount of the deposit was $300, while the interest alone has amounted to $1,649. During all this time the owner of the book had never entered the bank or asked a question as to her property, which she now comes to claim.

—Gov. Hayes spent Saturday in receiving the congratulations of his friends upon an unexpected triumph. Among other congratulatory despatches he received one from Barnum, the showman, who wants no favors, but thanks God for his election. The pious Barnum thanks God amiss. Mr. Hayes was not elected. He was counted in. Mr. Barnum's thanks should be rendered to the parties in the capitol basement, who are suffering for doing that thing which he thanks God for.

—At Oregon, Holt county, Mo., on Friday morning, John F. Simers shot his wife and then shot himself. He was accustomed to abusing his wife, and made home so intolerable that several grown children were compelled to leave. The evidence shows he decided several days ago to commit the deed. Simers left a letter charging the blame on his wife, because she wanted a divorce and had applied for one on account of cruelty.

—The Detroit *Evening News* claims to have information of a scheme to put Zach. Chandler once more in the national Senate. The plan is that upon the resignation of senator-elect Judge David Davis from the supreme court, Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, is to be appointed to fill the vacancy upon the bench. This will leave a vacancy in the Senate from Michigan, which is to be filled by the present Legislature by the election of Mr. Chandler.

—The Catholic Church has missions at about forty Indian agencies in the United States, only eight of which, however, are assigned to Catholic missionaries by the Government, the rest being assigned to the various Protestant denominations. A Catholic commissioner, General Charles Ewing, has been established at Washington by the Archbishop of Baltimore, acting in concert with the bishops of the United States. His duty is to protect the rights of Catholic Indians.

—Seven spans of the Lewistown and Sunbury railroad bridge crossing the Susquehanna river at Selinsgrove, Snyder county, were destroyed by fire on Sunday night. On the Selinsgrove side the flames were prevented from spreading further by sawing through the timbers of the eighth span, which fell into the water. When first discovered the bridge was burning at two places, having evidently been set on fire by an incendiary. The loss is about $35,000, all of which is covered by insurance.

—The New York *Herald* published Saturday a fac simile of a letter received from an anonymous person claiming to be the wife of the real murderer of officer Brock, at Newark, New Jersey, a crime for which two men suffered death on Thursday, one by poison and the other by hanging, both protesting their innocence to the last. The letter declares the writer can no longer keep back her guilty secret. She desires the friends of the victims of circumstantial evidence to know that they are not guilty.

—Martin Windle, a native of Germany, aged 22 years, about 5 feet 5 inches tall, light brown hair, smooth face, light complexion, has been missing from his late home at Chickies, since December 10, 1876. He peddled notions about the country, carrying them in a red box, swung on his back. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by Joseph Lip, Chickies, Pa., to which address information should be sent. Papers copying this will confer a great favor on the family and friends.

—Announcement was made in the Columbia churches on Sunday morning that John Dellinger, jr., a boy of ten years, was missing since Wednesday, the 14th inst. He left school on that day and has not been seen or heard of since. He is large for his age, of light complexion, auburn hair, and had on a new dark blue vest, black overcoat and dark brown skating cap, blue pants well worn, and boots. Information addressed to John Delluger, Columbia, Pa., or any of our exchanges copying this notice, will be greatly appreciated by his heart-broken parents.

—In Shamokin the other day a party of three young men played a trick on a young girl, with whom it is alleged one of them had become too intimate, by going through a "sham" marriage ceremony, one of the scoundrels personating the "squire" and performing the mock ceremony, which the girl thought made her lover and herself husband and wife. After the ceremony they returned to their several homes. But in a few days she learned to her sorrow that her supposed husband had no thought of supporting her, when a little investigation convinced her that she had been made the dupe of three mean men, who tricked her into the belief that she was a wife. The trio of worthless have fled the town.

—Hon. Henry W. Williams, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, died at his residence in Pittsburgh, on Monday last, after an illness of many months. He was born in Connecticut and and when a young lawyer went to Pittsburgh where he was afterwards elected Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, and in 1869 was honored with a seat in the Supreme Court of this State. Mr. Williams was a gentlemen of excellent character, and as a Judge was considered pure and without reproach. His successor will be appointed by Gov. Hartranft, to continue in office until the first Monday of January next, an election for his successor to take place at the general election in November of this year.

—Governor Grover, telegraphing from Oregon, denies in the plainest and most peremptory way, that he ever received any despatches from Governor Tilden signed "Gobble" or "Governor;" and pronounces all such pretended telegrams to be fabrications. It is hardly necessary to say, remarks the *World*, that in all human probability, not one of the many Radical editors who have been beating the tom-tom over this alleged wickedness of the Democratic candidate believes a word of the story. A charge levelled at Gramercy Park by way of Salem, on the Pacific coast, is, however, a convenient weapon at this stage of the proceedings in Washington, and this consideration may, perhaps, relieve its authors from an else inevitable imputation of sheer fly-gobbling idiocy.

—The Mifflintown *Sentinel* says: Last Friday a bird hawk, in passing over town, swooped down at a bevy of English sparrows that were feeding in the street at the corner of Main and Bridge streets. The nimble little birds were too quick for the hawk and scattered. One little fellow nearest the hawk curved around the glass corner of the Belford building. The pursuing bird not being acquainted in that locality, and knowing nothing of the glass corner, which to his eye seemed like an open space, concluded to take the short cut on the little bird that was describing so nice a curve in front of his hawkship. The hawk directed his course straight across the corner and encountered the outside glass with such force that it passed through to the inside by a hole of its own making, only several times larger than its own body, and then dropped dead to the music of quivering window and falling glass.

—A Crawfordsville, Ind., special to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: Yesterday morning the remains of a young woman were found lying near a stump in a field, about two miles east of Maceville, in this county. The body was terribly mutilated, being half eaten by dogs. A Coroner's jury was at once convened, but an examination of the body failed to give any clue to how she came to her death. Suspicions of foul play were freely entertained, but were not justified by the examination. She was well dressed and seemed to be about twenty-five years old. The name "Ferdica Bodine" was written with indelible ink in several places on her clothes. She seems to have been an entire stranger in that vicinity. Several employes of the L., B. & W. R. R. met a woman walking on the railroad track about six weeks ago, the description of whose clothes corresponds with those of the deceased. The most generally accepted theory seems to be that she was frozen to death.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of Cambria County, Pa., from the first day of January, 1876, to the 24th day of January, 1877:

N. J. FREIDHOFF, Esq., Treasurer.

To am't in Treasurer's hands at last settlement	
To am't of Duplicate for the year 1876	
To am't of Registry for the year 1876	
To 5 per cent. on amount put in hands of Constables	
To am't received from Constables for 1874 and 1875	
To am't received on Unseated Lands	
To am't received on Seated Lands	
To am't received from miscellaneous sources	

By amount paid	Cr.
Assessors	
Auditors, County	$ 170 00
Auditors, State	20 00
Boarding Prisoners	2 00
Boarding Jurors	2 00
Bridge and Road Viewers	2 00
Constables	2 00
Criminal Prosecutions	1,162 71
Court House	1,167 71
Commissioners	1,167 71
Commissioners' Counsel	1,167 71
Commissioners' Clerk	1,167 71
Court Crier	1,167 71
County Bonds	1,167 71
County Institute	1,167 71
District Attorney	1,167 71
Elections	1,167 71
Fox Scalps, &c	1,167 71
Fuel	1,167 71
Freight	1,167 71
Interest on Jail Bonds	1,167 71
Inquisitions	1,167 71
Jurors, Grand	1,167 71
" Traverse	1,167 71
Jail	1,167 71
Janitor	1,167 71
Jury Commissioners	1,167 71
Miscellaneous sources	1,167 71
Probates	1,167 71
Prothonotary	1,167 71
Postage	1,167 71
Poor Directors	1,167 71
Poor and House of Employment	1,167 71
Printing	1,167 71
Refunding	1,167 71
Records	1,167 71
Rules of Court	1,167 71
Registry	1,167 71
Redemption of Bonds	1,167 71
Reform School	1,167 71
State Tax	1,167 71
Stenographer	1,167 71
School Treasurers	1,167 71
Supervisors	1,167 71
Sheriff	1,167 71
Telegraphing	1,167 71
Tipstaff	1,167 71
Tax on Loans	1,167 71
Western Penitentiary	1,167 71
94 Deeds to Cambria County, at $1 12	105 28
Exonerations on Duplicate and Registry	5 66
Exonerations to Constables	2 00
Commission to Constables	2 00
Abatement to Taxpayers	2 00
Am't remaining in hands of Constables, 1876	2 00
Treasurer's commission on $53,017.95 at 5 per cent	2 00
Treasurer's commission on $3,852.35 at 3 per cent	2 00
Unseated Land Tax	1 00
Balance in Treasurer's hands	1 00

OUTSTANDING DUE FROM OFFICERS for 1876 and previous years.

1872. Dan'l Bartholder, Woodvale Boro	
1873. William Lloyd, Carroll Twp	
1873. Dan'l Bartholder, Woodvale Boro	
1874. Edward Owens, Conemaugh Twp	
1874. Alex. Gongbnour, E. Conemaugh Boro	
1874. John S. Ogden, 3d Ward, Johnstown	
1874. John Porter, Susquehanna Twp	
1875. Ed. Owens, Cambria Twp	
1875. A. J. Stutz, Carrolltown Boro	
1875. Michael Quinn, Conemaugh Boro	
1875. Joseph Adams, Croyle Twp	
1875. Bernard Wise, Gallitzin Twp	
1875. M. McNamara, 3d Ward, Johnstown	
1875. Hugh McMonagle, Prospect Boro	
1875. C. F. Wolf, Summerhill Twp	
1875. Jacob Byers, Susquehanna Twp	
1875. Joel A. Gates, White Twp	
1876. Thos. P. Dunne, Barr Twp	
1876. Patrick K. Dillon, Chest Twp	
1876. John T. Conroy, E. Conemaugh Boro	
1876. James Shamisle, Summerhill Boro	
1876. Joseph Cleaver, Susquehanna Twp	
1876. Geo. L. Bowser, Dacon Twp	
1876. John W. Gray, White Twp	
1876. George Beam, Yoder Twp	

AMOUNT DUE CAMBRIA COUNTY from Judgments:

Wm. D. McClelland	
Jacob Gates and George Gates	
William Linton	
Michael Kirsch and others	
William Tiley	
Charles and William Johnston	
Samuel Kelly and others	
J. D. Martin	

ASSETS.

Amount due from Judgments	
" " " Constables for '76	
and previous years	
Amount cash in Treasury	

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding Orders	
Outstanding Bonds	
Am't due Districts on Road School (Unseated Land) Tax	
Balance in favor of County	

AMOUNT DUE DISTRICTS for School and Borough Taxes.

	Road.	School.
Adams Twp		
Allegheny Twp		
Barr Twp		
Blacklick Twp		

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - FEB. 23, 1877.

DEATH OF MRS. E. L. JOHNSTON.—It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of that excellent lady, Mrs. Eveline Johnston, wife of Robert L. Johnston, Esq., of this place, which sad event took place at 4 o'clock, on last Sunday night. Mrs. Johnston had been an invalid for nearly two years, and her death was therefore not by any means unexpected. Her father, Andrew Scanlon, was a native of France, and emigrated to St. Domingo when that Island was a French dominion. After several years' residence on the island, he came to the United States and settled in Philadelphia, where the subject of this notice was born on the 1st of December, 1812. With her father her older sister, Mrs. Alice Maguire, also survives her, though in very delicate health, the deceased removed to Ebensburg in the fall of 1841, and was married to Mr. Johnston on the 13th of October, 1842. For some time her brother, the well known Antonio Rodrigue, who subsequently died in Kansas, was successfully practising his profession in this place, and here Mrs. Johnston's father, at a ripe old age, died soon after the residence of his son, the Doctor above named. Mrs. J. had been well and carefully educated and possessed a rare and highly cultivated literary taste, as well as a strength of character. She was a model wife, and assiduously devoted herself to the faithful discharge of her domestic and household duties. But above and beyond all this, she was a Christian woman in the fullest and noblest sense of the term—charitable in the widest sense of the word, loving all, and without malice or ill will to any human being. The hand of affliction has fallen heavily upon the household of Mr. Johnston. Only a little more than a year ago his only and well beloved daughter, Josephine, wife of John E. Scanlan of this place, passed away from earth, leaving the cherished partner of his bosom and the children taken from him. In his sore bereavement Mr. Johnston has the sincere and heartfelt sympathies of the entire community as well as of the county at large.

The funeral of this estimable lady took place on yesterday at 10 o'clock, A. M., and was attended by a very large concourse of people, including many from Loretto, Carrolltown, Cresson, and other portions of the county. The remains were carried to the Catholic church, the following gentlemen acting as pall bearers: John A. Blair, Jas. Myers, Jas. Thompson, John Fitzharris, Josue D. Evans, Joseph Gutwait, Dan'l. McLaughlin, George Huntley, A. A. Barker, Joseph Mullin, M. M. O'Neill, and Edward Scanlan. High Mass for the departed was celebrated by Father Boyle and an eloquent and impressive discourse delivered by the same gentleman. The funeral procession was then moved to the cemetery, where the last solemn ceremonies of the Church were performed by the pastor over all that was mortal of Mrs. Eveline Johnston, whose soul we hope and pray, has found eternal rest.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Ebensburg, this county, has a five-legged cat.

—The maple sugar making season is here at hand.

—Nice snow on Monday and plenty of winter since.

—The post-office can go to H—ayes' man, never did like sour grapes.

—Huntingdon wants fourteen school teachers. Examination on March 10th.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* says it wants to be re-stuth. Glad to hear it—better late than never.

—The large brass pins were found in the head of a chicken killed in West Hunting-don the other day.

—A little daughter of our friend Wm. Kelly, of Altoona, fell and fractured one of her arms on Friday last.

—Mr. Tongue is the suggestive name of a minister of the gospel who is trying to establish an Episcopal church in Hollidaysburg.

—A closed bank and deserted school houses were the only honors paid to "Birthday's Washday" in this community yesterday.

—It is worthy of note that the wind has been very dust in our faces for several days, that's that for February on the present occasion.

—Mr. Charles Wirth, of Conemaugh borough, fell down stairs on Friday last and received injuries which resulted in death about noon after.

—A merchant we could name sells more of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup than all other medicines together. It surely must be the best article for a cough.

—Dr. M. Hallacher will be in Carrolltown on Saturday and to-morrow for the purpose of buying wool and horse hides, for which he will pay the highest cash prices.

—Jacob Herkler, of Allegheny township, Cambria county, was arrested in a drinking saloon in this borough on Friday night last, on a charge of horse stealing.

—Mr. Dobbins, of Hollidaysburg, has been appointed assessor of bank taxes for the counties of Blair, Bedford, Cambria, Clearfield and Somerset.

—While a little son of our good friend Mr. Evan Evans, of Carrolltown, died, on Saturday, on Wednesday of last week, aged 3 years and 5 months.

—Mr. Walter Tyhurst, of the Tyrone *Herald*, was made a fine valentine on Wednesday last, by the female persuasion and weighs about 9 pounds, more or less.

—Hon. Cyr. Ecy., former County Treasurer, was elected without opposition as Burgess of Altoona, through at the election on Monday last.

—Let the Cox crow.

—An Altoona lady gave birth not long since to twins, one of which was still born and the other has but one complete arm, the limb only extending to the elbow.

—Tuesday was one of the most unseasonable days one of the most delightful days that has been experienced in this latitude for a considerable length of period.

—The residence of Mr. Thomas Garrity, about two miles north-west of Altoona, was destroyed by fire with all its contents on Tuesday morning of last week. Defective flues.

—A colored child six months old, healthy, bright and of the female persuasion, can be had for adoption by any respectable party making application at the county almshouse.

—Samuel G. Markey had one of his legs broken above the knee by a falling tree, on Monday last, near what is known as the "Gap" between Altoona and Hollidaysburg.

—Two young men were baptized at the Methodist church, in this place, on last Wednesday afternoon, and the same rite was administered to a young lady one day last week.

—The Hollidaysburg *Register* says that a middle-aged county lady, aged 49 years, who had never seen a railroad car or track in her life passed over the Bell's Gap Railroad a few days ago.

—A tax bill was found in the U. S. District Court at Pittsburgh, on Tuesday last, against Lafayette Bloom, of Clearfield county, one of the dealers in counterfeit coin recently arrested in this section of the State.

—Marion Anker eloped from Altoona the other day with a disreputable female, leaving behind his own canoe, so to speak. Marion don't Anker in the penitentiary for life because he deserves a better fate.

—Jacob Wolfrell, a fireman on the Pa. R. R., fell from a cabin car which ran off the track at Altoona, on Saturday last, and although the rear of the car his right leg was so badly crushed and bruised above the knee that it had to be amputated.

—A young man named Owen M'Hugh, of Carrolltown, had one of his hands so badly crushed while coupling cars on the P. R. R. road, Wednesday of last week, that it was found necessary to amputate the hand at the wrist joint.

—We should have announced last week, for the information of all concerned, that Mr. W. Condon, Esq., executor of John Condon, dec'd, has been relieved by the Court from the performance of the duties pertaining to said appointment.

—To-morrow will be St. Matthias' day, and an old couplet says if he finds ice he breaks it, but if he finds none he makes it.

—What is known as the Murphy temperance movement has reached Johnstown, and already nine hundred and forty citizens of that place have pledged themselves to forego henceforth their fondly cherished morning, evening and intermediate "nips."

—Rev. Father M'Cort, who for nine months past has been filling the position of senior curate at St. John's (Catholic) church, Altoona, has been transferred to Johnstown, where he is to take the place of Rev. Father Connery, whose destination we have not yet learned.

—Elder O. P. Miller, of Wheeling, W. Va., has been preaching every evening for a week past to large and appreciative audiences at the Disciples' church in this place, and we are requested to say that the meetings will be continued over next Lord's day Feb. 25th.

—Thos. F. Davis, track repairer in the mines of the C. I. Co. at Johnstown, was knocked from a car load of cross-ties in consequence of coming in contact with the roof of one of the mines, a few days ago, and received internal injuries which, owing to his age, it is feared will prove fatal.

—Col. Jas. F. Milliken, the redoubtable hero of the famous military order No. 9, has concluded to "step down and out" of the District Attorney's office in Blair county, and will, it is said, "pass in his checks" to Judge Dean at the Argument Court to be held in Hollidaysburg on Monday next.

—For many years the front door leading into the vestibule of the Court House has been left unlocked and for the most part wide open in all kinds of weather. This, however, has been changed of late by supplying each of the Court House officials with a key, which they are required to use when leaving the building.

—They are coming, Messrs. Myers & Lloyd, several hundred, less or more, knowing of the bargains to be enjoyed by buying at your cheap cash store; they are coming one by one, and in great crowds together, and your winter goods will all be gone ere the return of pleasant weather. So mote it be, say you and we.

—If a body meet a body on life's beaten track, with a new hat upon his head and a new coat upon his back, we'll bet our bottom dollar, that and something more, that he bought them very cheap if he bought at Murphy's store, which, we scarce need tell the reader whose eyes this item meet, is in Johnstown borough, on well known Clinton street.

—Asahel Corbin's residence, in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, was destroyed by fire on the 12th inst. Defective flue. No insurance. A farm house with all its contents, located near Cassville, in the same county, and occupied by a widow and her son, named Black, met with a like fate on Monday night of last week. Origin of fire unknown.

—Mr. D. M. Pringle, of Croyle township, felled a large tree on Tuesday last, and found in the top, which was hollow, four fat coons which he succeeded in killing by striking one with an axe and clubbing the others to death. They were probably engaged in holding a ratification meeting over the counting in of Hayes when thus surprised and so summarily dealt with.

—The large grist mill of John Irwin & Bro., at Curwensville Clearfield county, was burned to the ground on Saturday night last and 3,000 bushels of grain, as well as flour, bran and chop, were consumed in the flames. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an overheated "journal," and the total loss is estimated at $16,000, on which there are $8,000 of an insurance.

—Harry Haycock, an Altoona five-year old, thought a little fun could be got out of a powder-flask and a hot stove, but when he tried the experiment of pouring the contents of the former upon the surface of the latter, on Friday evening last, an explosion followed and Harry came very near being knocked into a Haycock-ed hat. As it was, his face and hands suffered severely.

—On Monday last a little daughter of Sheriff Ryan fell from the corridor leading to the upper cells in the vestibule of the jail to the stone flooring, some eighteen or twenty feet below, but strange to say escaped with only a few slight bruises about the face.—That her neck, or at least some one or more of her limbs, was not broken by the fall is indeed miraculous, not to say unaccountable.

—For the first time in the history of Ebensburg since its organization into two separate election districts, the Democratic candidate for constable in the West Ward was defeated at the local election on Tuesday last. And then there is no telling what changes the Wherley-gig of time may bring about when there is music in the air which even the well regulated voice of a Bol(d)singer cannot overcome.

—Half of a man's life are spent in making mistakes and the other half is frittered away in reflecting how easily the mistakes might have been avoided. No one who buys his clothing from Godfrey Wolff, next door to the post-office, Altoona, will never have reason to be sorry on that score at least, for he will be sure to get goods which for beauty, durability and cheapness are unsurpassed and unsurpassable.

—Neighbor James, of the *Herald*, thinks he has got a sure thing on the post-office, now that Hayes has been counted in. Well, maybe he has, and again maybe he hasn't; but if there is to be a change in that direction, which is certainly not demanded from any lack of courtesy or efficiency in the present management, we know of no one we would rather see "hold the fort" than neighbor James aforesaid.

—The defeat of John A. Blair, Esq., for Assessor in the West Ward, it is proper to say, was due to the fact that the Democrats were led to believe that no Assessor was to be elected this year, and as a consequence made no nomination for that office; and when they discovered their mistake, if a mistake it be, which we have our doubts about even yet, the polls had been open for several hours and many Democrats who would have voted for Mr. Blair had already deposited their ballots.

—A weak-minded man named George Davis entered the office of Denniston, Porter & Co., at Hollidaysburg, on Saturday last, and presenting a pistol at Mr. Denniston, demanded pay for work which he imagined he had done for the firm. The c-pistol-atory episode, as may well be imagined, caused considerable quaking in Mr. Dinniston's boots for the time being, but the demented man was finally induced to forego his sanguinary designs and taken home, where he is now kept a close prisoner.

—Some malicious scalawag entered the residence of the Widow Dumm, in Barr township, on Thursday last, during the absence of the inmates, and proceeded to vent his or her spleen against Jury Commissioner Thos. P. Dumm, brother-in-law of the lady named, by cutting into pieces a vest, comfort and pair of gloves belonging to that gentleman, besides tearing one of his photographs in two and knocking the music out of a valuable violin by breaking it into atoms. Such disgraceful conduct deserves the severest penalty which the law can inflict, and we hope the despicable wretch who perpetrated this contemptible outrage will be made to toe the mark.

—Notwithstanding our prediction to the contrary, Irwin Rutledge, Esq., the Republican candidate for Burgess of Johnstown, was elected over Judge Easly, Independent Democrat, on Tuesday last, by a majority of 167. Why this is thus we leave our readers to conjecture, but certain it is that no one who knows the two gentlemen named can for a moment suppose that Mr. Rutledge was elected because he will make a more honest, competent and faithful official than his opponent, Judge Easly, the present incumbent has done—for that is simply an impossibility. Still some beans do boil that way, and the defeated aspirant in this instance is not the first good man who has been forced to take a back seat when he undoubtedly deserved a better fate.

—"OLD RELIABLE."—There are many reputed remedies for that very prevalent disease, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, but none which have given general satisfaction and become acknowledged standard preparations, except Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It continues to enjoy an unprecedented popularity. This reputation has been earned through the permanent cures which it has wrought, having proved itself a specific in the worst forms of the disease. Pierce's Pocket Memorandum Books are given away at drug-stores.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD FOR MARCH.—THE CATHOLIC WORLD pursues its policy of giving prominence to some subject of immediate and general interest, and treating it in a manner that commands attention. Of all powers in the world to-day Russia is one of the most interesting, one destined to affect in a large degree the future of the world, yet one of the least known. The article entitled "The Russian Chancellor" will help greatly to lift the veil that enshrouds this mighty Empire. With singular skill, clearness and force the writer has massed together the chief events which have made Russian history in the past and in the present. The present attitude and policy of Russia he ascribes chiefly to Prince Gortchakoff, the aged Chancellor, under whose guidance Russia has more than retrieved the losses she sustained in the Crimean war. Most interesting, too, is his view of the relations between Russia and Rome in the past, their probable relations in the future, and the political duel between the two Chancellors—Bismarck and Gortchakoff. Striking and bold, from the Catholic stand-point, is the manner in which the possible success of Russia in the East is regarded. The CATHOLIC WORLD takes a much more hopeful view of such an issue than is generally ascribed to Catholic writers.—"English Rule in Ireland" is another powerful article, wherein history is splendidly condensed to elucidate principles. A future paper on the same subject is promised, and will be looked for with attention, as giving the brighter dawn of one of the darkest nights in history. "The Similarities between Science and Religion" deals in a livelier manner than is customary with the literature of atoms. "Up the Nile" is a second paper, bright, pleasant, and chatty like the first. "De Vere's 'Mary Tudor'" is an appreciative review of a noble and strangely neglected drama. "A Bird's-Eye View of Toledo" must have been written by a very wise as well as witty old bird. It is one of those brilliant semi-historical sketches of famous cities, as they were long ago and as they are to-day, of which the CATHOLIC WORLD has given us so many and all excellent. "Some Quaint Old Cities" is another dip into the pleasant past, showing that the north no less than the south of Europe is indebted to Catholic days and Catholic minds for much of their beauty and historic memories. The "Letters of a Young Irishwoman" go on as gracefully as ever, and "Six Sunny Months" continue sunny. "The Great Strike at Errickdale" is a strong though sad story, written with strange power. "Modern Melodists" discusses Schumann chiefly. Poetry is well represented in "Longings" and "A March Pilgrimage." The present number ends the twelfth volume of this magazine, which seems to grow stronger and brighter with every year of its existence.

LOCAL ELECTIONS.—Following are the names of the several officers elected in Cambria, Munster, Croyle and Barr townships and Summerhill and Chest Springs boroughs on Tuesday last. Next week, if space permits, we will give a list of the officials chosen in all the other districts of northern Cambria:

Cambria Twp.—Justice, Edward Griffith; Supervisors, Humphrey Francis and John Lewis; Constable, Edward Owens; School Directors, Griffith J. Lloyd, with a tie between Benj. Lloyd and Geo. Gittings; Judge of Election, John J. Davis; Inspectors, D. Lewis and D. T. Reese; Auditor, John Owens; Clerk, J. Tibbott; Assessor, G. J. Lloyd.

Munster Twp.—Supervisors, Dennis Farren and Matthias Farbangh; Constable, Pat. Smith; Auditor, Edward Farren; Judge of Election, John Farren; Inspectors, Robert McKim and —— Sharp. One hundred votes exactly were polled in this township, which is probably a larger number than has ever before been trotted out at a Spring election in said district.

Summitville Bor.—Burgess, Paul McKenna; Justice, John Lynch; Constable, John Gillespie; Council, J. W. Condon, Jas. M. Gillin, John Riffel, Henry Hughes and John E. Storm; School Directors, John Lynch and Michael L. Murphy, with a tie between Daniel Criste and Michael Murphy; Judge of Election, Henry Hughes; Inspectors, Andrew Stewart and Michael Murphy.

Croyle Twp.—Supervisors, Allen Sharp and Aaron Sherbine; Constable, A. B. Penrod; School Directors, Sam'l Plummer, Leo Wiss; Auditor, John Brown; Judge of Election, John Vaniken; Inspectors, W. J. Nipps and Wm. H. Diamond; Twp. Clerk, J. R. Cooper; Assessor, John Rorabaugh. In the South Fork school district D. W. Luke and Joseph Croyle were elected school directors.

Barr Twp.—Justices, Geo. F. Fresh and T. H. Sherry; Constable, George Krug; Supervisors, Jos. Houck and Geo. Sherry, sr.; School Directors, Casper Smith, [illegible] Sheriff and Samuel D. Patterson; Auditor, [illegible] Kirsch; Judge, S. D. Patterson; Inspectors, J. D. Ager and J. J. Kirsch; Twp. Clerk, M. J. Kirsch.

Chest Springs Bor.—Burgess, John Wagner; Council, Jos. Westner, Jos. Cramer, John Connery, D. C. Little and Henry Mellon; Constable, Andrew Callihan; School Directors, Jos. Werther, Francis Cramer and Silas McGough; Judge of Election, John Connery; Inspectors, Edward Fry and Harry Miller; Auditor, Thos. Callihan.

BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.—A very interesting and delightful number is Ballou's Magazine for March. It opens with an elaborate illustrated article on Japan, and then follows several other engravings, and then comes the stories, just what will charm a household; for all of them are good, and many of them superior to anything published in this country. There are charming love stories, some nice adventures, one capital sea yarn, and poetry well worth reading. Take it all in all we feel assured that there is no magazine in this country that furnishes so much for the small amount of money as Ballou's. For only $1.50 per year, or 15 cents single copy, an immense amount of reading can be obtained. Here is the contents of the March number: "Japan and the Japanese;" "The Locust;" "Elsie's Success;" "Victoire: or, The Turns of Fortune's Wheel;" "I Love Her;" "A Social Chang and Eng;" "Deborah Drake's Ghost Story;" "A Star Gazing Excursion;" "The Heiress and her Guardian—A Tale of English Country Life," "The Mutiny on the Jupiter;" "Into the Sea;" "Her Voice was her Fortune;" "The Hammock;" "A Misunderstanding;" "Good-Night, Darling!" "Mr. Manly's Experience of Kerosene;" "OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S STORY-TELLER—'The Child of the Wilderness. A True Story of Early Life in the Northwest;'" "Our Two Pollys;" "Ruthven's Puzzle Page;" "Curious Matters;" "The House-keeper;" "Facts and Fancies;" "Modern Duellists"—(Humorous Illustrations.) Published by Thomes & Talbot, 23 Hawley Street, Boston, at $1.50 per year, postpaid.

BOROUGH ELECTION.—Following is a report of the votes cast and for whom at the municipal election held in this borough on Tuesday last:

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

West Ward.—Burgess, H. Kinkead, D., 67; Thomas Davis, R., 48; David Lewis, Tem., 7. School Directors, Jas. J. Oatman, D., 68; Wm. H. Sechler, D., 60; Thomas Griffith, R., 46; Wm. Clement, R., 46; John Lloyd, Tem., 19; A. Y. Jones, Tem., 8. Auditor, Jas. G. Hasson, D., 69; W. H. Davis, R., 44; Wm. L. Breese, Tem., 8.

East Ward.—H. Kinkead, 22; Thos. J. Davis, 46; David Lewis, 29. School Directors, Jas. J. Oatman, 15; Wm. H. Sechler, 14; Thos. Griffith, 48; Wm. Clement, 54; John Lloyd, 36; A. Y. Jones, 31. Auditor, Jas. G. Hasson, 18; W. H. Davis, 50; Wm. L. Breese, 31.

WARD OFFICERS.

West Ward.—Council, J. A. Shoemaker, D., 68; John Kirschner, R., 45; Thos. J. Lloyd, Tem., 8. Judge of Election, Thos. J. Williams, D., 74; E. J. Mills, R., 42. Inspector, Morgan Hughes, D., 75; E. W. Humphreys, R., 41. Constable, Jesse S. Bolsinger, D., 50; John Wherley, Ind. Dem., 73. Assessor, John A. Blair, D., 39; D. E. Evans, R., 40.

East Ward.—Council, John Howell, R., 46; E. V. Barker, T., 35. Constable, E. D. Evans, R., 55; John W. Roberts, T., 44. Judge of Election, Wm. Leighty, R., 50; Thos. L. Jones, T., 30. Inspector, Isaac Davis, 44; Lewis Rodgers, T., 34; Jos. A. Skelly, D., 15. Assessor, Richard Jones, R., 51.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our Entire Stock of Winter Goods

At great reduction in prices, preparatory to enlargement of premises.

HUGUS & HACKE,

Fifth Ave. and Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Local Correspondence.

JOINT COUNTY INSTITUTE.

In compliance with notice published, the Joint County Institute convened in the First Baptist church, at Cherry Tree, on Feb'y 8th, 1877, at 7 o'clock, p. m., and proceeded to appoint Sup't Wolf as Chairman, Mr. Rairigh and Dr. Brallier Vice Presidents, and H. M. Emigh Secretary; after which a committee on programme, consisting of Messrs. Lovelace, Nugent and Price, was selected. The Institute then went to work with an earnestness that reflected great credit on all concerned. Pray r was offered by Rev. Diament, followed by music and the opening address by Sup't Wolf, after which the Institute was favored with another piece of music, entitled, "Murmur, Gentle Lyre." Next came an oration by A. C. Brilhart on the subject of "Education." Topic 6th, "Should pupils be required to perform literary exercises in school?" was then taken up and discussed, after which P. was regaled on by Rev. Diament. Music, "The Fisher Boy," was followed by a selection "Modern Cain," read by H. M. Emigh. Music, "Jerusalem, my glorious home." Select reading entitled "The Farmer Boy," by J. A. Rairigh. Next in order was the report of the committee on programme, the adoption of which was reported on by Rev. Diament. Music. "The Fisher Boy." adjournment until 9 o'clock Friday morning.

FEB. 9TH—MORNING SESSION.—Institute was opened with prayer by Mr. Shaffer, after which a song, entitled "Over the River," was rendered in fine style. The sixth topic was then resumed and discussed by Messrs. Reed, Shaffer, Eason, Brilhart and others. Instrumental music, "Sparkling Schottische," by Miss Mary Davis. Topic 4th, "Resolved, That good order is a means to an end and not the end to be attained in teaching," was opened by J. A. C. Rairigh and further discussed by Misses A. B. Pollock and H. M. Emigh, Rev. Diament, Prof. Young, Messrs. Pitts, Lovelace and others. Music (instrumental) by Miss Hannah Camp. Topic 5th, "Who should assist the pupil in his studies?" was introduced by W. W. Price and further discussed by Messrs. Nugent, Camp, Lovelace, Dr. Brallier, Prof. Young, and others. [A majority of the teachers think that both parents and teachers are the proper persons to assist.] Music, "When we meet on the beautiful shore!" As a variation from the regular programme, a few minutes were then allowed for propounding questions for solution—a proceeding which added very much to the interest of the occasion. Committee on programme reported and Institute adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Institute re-convened at 2 o'clock and was opened with music. Topic 1st, "What should the parent do to assist the teacher?" was reported on by Rev. Crowther and further discussed by Rev. Diament. The Institute was then favored with a song in which Misses Crowther and Yingling and Messrs. Mehaffey and Lovelace participated. Topic 3rd, "Should pupils be compelled to attend school?" was reported on by W. Nugent and further discussed by Prof. Young, Rev. Crowther, and others. Topic 2nd, "What shall we teach?" reported on by R. S. Lovelace and discussed by Sup't Wolf, E. B. Camp, P. Kinports, and others. A committee on resolutions, consisting of Miss H. M. Emigh, Dr. Brallier, and Messrs. Nugent, Lovelace and Price, was appointed after which questions for solution were again propounded. "Katie Lee and Willie Gray," an exquisite poetical selection, was read by J. A. C. Rairigh, and the exercises of the afternoon session concluded with the report of the committee on programme, adjourned to meet at 7 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.—Institute opened as per adjournment, when a song, "Happy are we tonight!" was admirably rendered, after which Rev. Diament offered up a prayer, which was followed by another song entitled "Good news comes to us from the sea." Next in order was an oration on the subject of "Labor," by E. H. Camp, which was supplemented with a piece of music entitled, "When the green leaves come again!" Select readings, Lochinvar's Ride" and "The Smack in School," by J. C. Leasure and J. A. C. Rairigh respectively. Music "Sixty Years Ago." Essay by H. M. Emigh on the subject of "Our Work." Music, "The Lord is risen indeed." Prof. Young, of Indiana, then entertained the Institute with a lecture on the "Words We Use," after which came music, "We are drifting o'er the sea." Remarks by Sup't Wolf. Select readings, entitled "Good Night, Papa," by S. Rank. Report of committee on programme. Music, "Good Night." Adjourned until 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

FEB. 10TH—MORNING SESSION.—Institute was called to order at the appointed time and opened with music, after which the topic, "Should pupils be punished in the presence of the school?" was ably discussed in a very animated manner by Messrs. Hummers, Rank, Kinports, and others. Music. Committee on resolutions then reported, and resolutions were adopted as read, together with a few additional suggestions by Wolf in the form of some remarks expressive of his pleasure at the hospitality of the people and the success of the Institute at Cherrytree. Music, "The old musician and his harp." A select reading, "The Organ in Church," by S. Rank. A discussion on "The present educational system" was then indulged in by Rev. Crowther, Hon. R. H. McCormick, E. B. Camp and others, after which a choice piece of music was rendered, a selection entitled "Jamie Butler and the Owl," was read by Mr. Fleck, the following resolutions were adopted, and the Institute adjourned *sine die:*

Resolved, That we, as teachers, feel the need of a higher qualification for the work before us; that Teachers' Institutes are great helps to the teaching force; and that we recognize in the Normal School at Indiana, Pa., an institution which is doing a great work for the teachers.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Institute the question of Compulsory Education is to be regarded as one of the coming issues; that we are fully convinced of the justice and practicability of the measure, and that it is our duty to attempt to devise some means by which it can be successfully adopted and enforced.

Resolved, That we, the teachers of this Institute, find in Sup't Wolf a man fully qualified to fill the position which he holds, and that we appreciate his kind assistance and valuable instruction rendered by him during the Institute.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institute are hereby tendered to Prof. Young of the Normal School at Indiana, for his valuable assistance, and especially for his very entertaining and highly edifying lecture on "The Words We Use."

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institute are due to Mr. W. W. Price for the zeal he has manifested in securing the session of this Institute at Cherry Tree, and his untiring efforts to make it a success. Also the choir under his leadership for the excellent music furnished during the sessions of the Institute.

Resolved, That we are grateful to Revs. Crowther and Diament for their presence and assistance.

Resolved, That we appreciate the kindness and hospitality of the good people of Cherry Tree, and thank them for the interest they manifested in the proceedings of the Institute.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute are due to the trustees of the First Baptist church for the use of their commodious and comfortable building.

Just before the close of the Institute, the following resolutions, suggested by a discussion were adopted:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Institute the present public school system is defective in its financial workings in not affording equal advantages to all districts and classes; and

Resolved, That the State should levy a tax and provide a common fund, from which every school district should draw its proportion to pay its teachers, leaving each district to build its own school houses.

Signed—W. P. NUGENT, Miss H. M. EMIGH, W. W. PRICE, Dr. E. BRALLIER, and R. S. LOVELACE, Committee.

WILMORE, Feb. 21, 1877.

DEAR FREEMAN—Our borough election passed off very quietly yesterday, party fealty having had but little to do with it, except in the case of constable, which resulted thusly:

Geo. W. Pringle, Cooper-Greenback, had 26 votes.
Geo. J. Pring e, Old Line Whig, " 16 "
Peter Ermyer, Hard-Shell Democrat, " 7 "

The balance of the ticket elected may be considered P. M. Woleslagle's temperance ticket. Here it is: Burgess, Tobias Ashe; Council, J. L. Hess, A. F. Seaman, H. W. Plotner, A. Shaffer, A. F. Crum; School Directors, G. G. Rorabaugh, H. Michael's, each 3 yrs., H. W. Plotner, 2 yrs., T. Ashe, 1 yr.; Judge of Elections, Henry Michels; Inspector, P. M. Woleslagle; Auditor, T. McG. Oster. Yours, WILMORE.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.—The current issue of the Tyrone *Herald* furnishes us with the following interesting item of information: Many of our readers, it says, will remember that Lewis Gonyer was sent to the penitentiary, about eighteen months since, for a term of seven years, for an outrage upon the person of a little girl, near Philipsburg. Two or three weeks ago Gonyer died in prison, and, when the news reached his wife, she remarked: "I believe I'll go up stairs and die too." She went up stairs, and some time afterward was discovered in bed, cold and lifeless. She had been suffering from a cold, but no one considered her case serious. No one can tell what was the real cause of her sudden death, as she had avowed that she would never again live with her husband, and considered herself as free as though she had never been married.

—See in another column an advertisement headed White Soap. This soap is made by Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio, and sold by Grocers and Druggists generally. It is made of Pure Vegetable Oils, is adapted for general use in the household, and is as cheap and superior to any other made. Ask for Procter and Gambel's White Soap, and take no other. To be had at Pryce, Baxter, Jones & Co.'s store.

—Many of our exchanges note the fact that the Cambria *Herald* has had a new "head put on it," but fail to add that it has an entire new outside as well. Only a change in the place of buying its ready print—that and nothing more.

Communication.

THE COUNTY AUDITORS' STATEMENT.

MR. EDITOR:—I claim to be somewhat of an accountant, but the statement of the County Auditors, in which I find at least six palpable errors, made no doubt unintentionally, puzzles me not a little.

1. They allow 5 per cent. commission on $293.28, the amount charged the county for 94 deeds of unseated lands. Who ever heard of a commission being allowed a Treasurer on deeds?

2. They allow him 5 per cent. on $86.86, exonerations on duplicate and registry, a sum he never received nor paid out.

3. They allow him 5 per cent. on $2,702.06, exonerations to constables, a sum he never received nor paid out.

4. They allow him 5 per cent. on $804.05, commissions to constables, which he never received nor paid out.

5. They charge him with $820.84, being the 5 per cent. added to taxes when placed in the hands of constables for collection, yet they give him credit for $954.05 commission to constables, being $43.21 more than charged.

6. They allow him 5 per cent. commission on $53,017.35 and 3 per cent. on $3,952.35—a total of $2,750.40—making the total sum paid out by him $56,970.30. They put it that this 3 per cent. is on unseated land taxes, whereas it is only on the amount of unseated land tax paid to school treasurers and supervisors ($3,952.35, as will be seen by the account) the total amount of unseated and seated land tax paid to him in his office, and in which he had no trouble or responsibility, going about the county to collect, being $10,609.14, upon which 3 per cent should have been allowed.

By their own published statement the Treasurer appears to have paid out only $53,024.05, instead of $56,970.30, the before they have allowed him 5 per cent on $3,946.25 *never paid out by him;* this per centage amounts to $197.31.

STATEMENT OF MONIES PAID OUT:

Total amount charged to Treasurer		$75,045,98
Deduct 94 deeds to county at $3.12	$ 293.28	
Deduct exonerations on duplicate and registry	86.86	
Deduct exonerations to constables	2 702.06	
Deduct commis'n to constables	804.05	
" abatem't to taxpayers	2,040.93	
" amount in constables' for 1876	2,041 20	
Deduct Treasurer's commission	2,709 46	
" cash on hand	11,224.09	22,021 93
Total amount paid out		$53,024.05

On this sum he is entitled to a commission of 5 per cent. on the amount to be collected in the various townships and boroughs in the county previous to Sept. 1, 1876, and paid to him in his office from Sept. 1 to Oct. 1, 1876, being about $41,400.00 at 5 per cent $2,070.00

And he is entitled to 3 per cent. on the taxes on unseated and seated lands for 1874 and 1875, and on the amounts collected by constables and received from miscellaneous sources, all of which was paid to him in his office, $11,624.05, at 3 per cent 348.72

Amount of per centage should have been allowed $3,418 72
Amount allowed by Auditors 2,769.46

Over allowance to Treasurer $650.74

This extraordinary allowance to Treasurers was first made in January 1875, to ex-treasurer Criste, when Messrs. John H. Fiske, Michael Sweeney and H. P. Freidhoff were Auditors. They gave Mr. Criste an over allowance of $270.11

The present Auditors gave Criste for 1875 an over allowance of 562.29

The present Auditors gave Freidhoff for 1876 an over allowance of 350.74

Loss to the county in three years $1,183.14

The statement of assets includes only the amount of taxes in hands of constables for 1875 and previous years, to which should be added the amount in their hands for 1876, being $2,041.23, which would leave the assets of the county over the liabilities $9,881.06, instead of $7,790.76, as they state it.

And as the county has over eleven thousand dollars cash on hand why not pay off the $2,000.00 of county bonds and save the interest at the rate of $174.00 per year.

If the published accounts exhibits the above errors, what errors may not the account in the books show if examined into.

The court should order a re-audit of the accounts for 1874, 1875 and 1876, and have all errors corrected.

A rigid system of economy should be observed in county as well as in state and national affairs, and my party would be derilect in its duty did it not hold its Auditors to a strict accountability for their extravagance and point out the true method of reform—a reduction of salaries when it can be lawfully done.

Previous to the adoption of the new constitution there were complaints made by the Republicans with reference to the commissioners, auditors and other officers, without as I thought any very solid reasons, but under the new instrument, when the minority are entitled to a representative in the Commissioner and Auditor offices, I had supposed that everything would be lovely and satisfactory and more economical but the result has proved that extravagance is the rule.

I write this communication merely to show the tax payers the manner in which their money is mis-appropriated, having no personal or other motive so far as the commissioners and auditors are concerned.

As I am opposed to anonymous articles I append my name. A. J. RHEY.

Ebensburg, February 14, 1877.

TROUBLESOME CHRONIC DISEASES.—There are multitudes of Chronic diseases which beset and afflict hundreds of our readers, which in a vast majority of cases, are easily within the reach of cure. The class embraces so many maladies that it were tedious as well as useless to name most of them—Dropsy, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Old and Stubborn Ulcers and Fever Sores; Neuralgia, Headaches, Contracted Limbs, all, or most of which may be cured, by proper treatment, curable. Consumption, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles and Fistula make up another class, equally remediable under the improved methods of medicine, which deep research into its hidden powers have brought to light. Dr. Keyser of 120 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, has investigated these diseases as well as other obscure chronic affections, which has enabled him to promise a cure whenever a cure is at all possible; his office is easily reached, and persons desiring to consult him, can take the morning cars, in most cases, and return home the same day. Dr. Keyser is the proprietor of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, the great remedy for Consumption, now sold in pint bottles, at $1 each.

BOSHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP can now be purchased right at home, and is the only successful preparation ever introduced to our people. It works like a charm in all cases of Consumption, Pneumonia, Hemorrhages, Asthma, severe Coughs, Croup and all other Throat and Lung Diseases. No person has ever used this medicine without getting immediate relief, yet there are a great many poor, suffering, skeptical persons going about our streets with a suspicious cough, and the voice of consumption coming from their lungs, that will not try it. If you die, it is your own fault, as you can go to your Druggists, Lemmon & Murray, and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it; three doses will relieve any case. Regular size only 75 cts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our Entire Stock

—OF—

WINTER GOODS

At great reduction in prices, preparatory to enlargement of premises.

HUGUS & HACKE,

Fifth Ave. and Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa

—A railroad from Green Tree, Blair county, to Lloydsville, this county, is one of the possibilities if not the probabilities of the near future.

CAUTION.—As my wife, Catharine Graff, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby caution all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts she may contract unless compelled to do so by law.

SEBASTIAN GRAFF.

Barr Twp, Feb. 20, 1877.-3t.*

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified that WILLIAM B. BONACKER has executed to me a deed of voluntary assignment for the benefit of his creditors, and that I have accepted said trust. Persons indebted to said William B Bonacker are required to pay the amount of the same over to me, and all persons having claims against him are requested to present their accounts to me, duly authenticated for settlement. HERMAN BAUMER.

Johnstown, Feb. 5, 1877.—23 3t.

WANTED—FARM

The Scarlet Fever Epidemic.

Scarlet fever is reported as being epidemic at present over a large portion of the country, especially in the Western States. In Chicago, the prevalence of the disease has excited considerable alarm, and several meetings of the medical faculty of the city have been held for the discussion of the best modes for its prevention and cure. In Boston, also, the disease is being closely watched by the health authorities of the city, and they have issued very admirable instructions for its avoidance and treatment, which will be found quoted below.

Scarlet fever is highly contagious, and at the same time exceedingly fatal; so that there should be no half way measures taken to prevent its spread. Wherever the disease has manifested itself, the utmost vigilance is imperative to prevent clothing or other infected articles communicating the malady to other persons. There is even danger of disseminating the poison by funerals, the *Medical Record* tells us; and the same authority counsels the greatest care on the part of physicians lest they themselves, coming from the bedsides of patients, carry the disease to non infected houses. The protection of school children will also require great care; and our contemporary strongly recommended that a thorough system of medical inspection be organized in our now crowded public schools.

At a recent meeting in Chicago, the physicians discussed at considerable length the value of belladonna as a specific for the malady. The daily use of this drug as a prophylactic against scarlatina is "emphatically recommended;" "but," continues the resolution passed, "only in doses so attenuated as not to produce visible effects upon the organism, and always under the advice of the family physician." The other resolutions agreed upon are "that isolation is the next only means that we know of to prevent the spread of the disease, but we deprecate arbitrary interference with the rights of families;" and "that we have every reason to believe that such a course would reduce the frequency, the severity, and the mortality of this disease, but will not wholly eradicate it, nor do we know of any means that will."

The following is the Boston Board of Health's circular: "Scarlet fever is like smallpox in its power to spread readily from person to person. It is highly contagious. The disease shows its first signs in about one week after exposure, as a general rule, and persons who escape the illness during a fortnight after exposure may feel themselves safe from attack. Scarlet fever, scarlatina, canker, rash, and rash fever are names of one and the same dangerous disease. When a case of scarlet fever occurs in any family, the sick person should be placed in a room apart from the other inmates of the house, and should be nursed as far as possible by one person only. The sick chamber should be well warmed, exposed to sunlight, and well aired. Its furniture should be such as will permit of cleansing without injury, and all extra articles, such as window drapery and woolen carpets, should be removed from the room during the sickness. The family should not mingle with other people. Visitors to an infected house should be warned of the presence of a dangerous disease therein, and children, especially, should not be admitted. On recovery, the sick person should not mingle with the well until the roughness of the skin, due to the disease, shall have disappeared. A month is considered an average period during which isolation is needed. The clothing, before being worn or used by the patient or the nurse, should be cleansed by boiling for at least one hour, or, if that cannot be done, by free and prolonged exposure to outdoor air and sunlight. The walls of the room should be dry rubbed, and the cloths used for the purpose should be burned without previous shaking. The ceiling should be scraped and whitened; the floor should be washed with soap and water, and carbolic acid may be added to the water—one pint to three or four gallons. The infected clothing should be cleansed by itself, and not sent to the laundry. In case of death from scarlet fever, the funeral services should be strictly private, and the corpse should not be exposed to view. Because children are especially liable to take and spread scarlet fever, and because schools afford a free opportunity for this, the Board of Health has excluded from school every child from any family in which a case of the disease has occurred, and has decreed that the absence shall continue four weeks from the beginning of the attack, except in cases subject to the discretion of the Board, and that the scholar, to be re-admitted to his schoolroom, must have the certificate of a physician that the required time has passed."

As regards this last provsion, in localities where authorities do not promulgate similar instructions, parents will do well to take the precautions noted; and after the disease has shown itself in the family, the attendance of any of the household at school until the period stated has elapsed should be prevented.—*Scientific American.*

If an ounce of alum be added to the last rinsing water in which clothes are put after washing, they cannot burn even if they take fire. If childrens dresses were so treated many fatal accidents would be averted.

Ironing Made Easy.—Put a teaspoonful of kerosene into your cold starch, say to a pint, and your iron will not stick. The smell will soon pass off; and rub your iron on soap or wax if it is rough.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

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United States Courts and Departments.

Claims prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, Southern Claims Commission, and all classes of war claims before the Executive Departments.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government, of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp and a full reply, after examination, will be given you without charge.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, are entitled to, and can obtain a pension.

United States General Land Office.

Contested Land Cases, Private Land Claims, Mining, preemption, and Homestead Cases, prosecuted before the General Land Office and Department of the Interior.

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We pay cash for Bounty Land Warrants, and we invite correspondence with all parties having any for sale, and give full and explicit instructions where assignments are imperfect.

We conduct our business in separate Bureaus having therin the clerical assistance of able and experienced lawyers and give our closest personal supervision to every important paper prepared in each case. Promptest attention thus secured to all business entrusted us. Address

R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Attorneys,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Any person desiring information as to the standing and responsibility of the members of the firm will, on request, be furnished with a satisfactory reference in his vicinity or Congressional district.

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MEDAL AND DIPLOMA

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278 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

For finest specimens of Natural Teeth filled with pure Gold and Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold Silver, Platinum, Vulcanite, Celluloid, Rose Pearl, Ebony Gum, English Flesh-color Gum, Mineral Base, and Scott's Gum Enamelled Base. Also, for the Great Atmospheric Dick, for retaining Artificial Teeth firmly in place.

In addition to this high recognition of Dr. Scott's Great Dental Skill he is also endorsed by the leading Editors, Physicians, Ministers, Attorneys, and Business men of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Scott continues inserting the finest Gold fillings at from $1 to $5, and the best Vulcanite sets of teeth for $12; other styles for $15 to $75.

FINE GOLD SETS, $75 to $150.

Perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed in all styles of work. Fine Gold sets warranted to be THE BEST MADE IN THE WORLD.

Take only Dr. Scott's pleasant and *absolutely* safe process for the painless extraction or painless filling of teeth, and run no risk.

LAUGHING GAS IS DANGEROUS.

Write to above address and make an appointment, and you will only have to remain in Pittsburgh one day to get a set of teeth or have any operat on performed.

The Centennial specimens are now on exhibition at 278 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh. [1-12-1y.]

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Send for a Circular.

January 19, 1877.-4m.

DON'T YOU KNOW

CARPETS,	What to Do?	OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,		OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,	Why visit Altoona and buy your Carpets, Oil Cloths, Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notions, Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarn, &c., from WM. MURRAY, who keeps the largest assortment in the city and sells at prices which other dealers cannot match. Wake up when you go there, and find the place where no advantage is taken and no favors of trade practiced—at	OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,		OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,		OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,		OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,		OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,		OIL CLOTHS,
DRY GOODS,		AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,		AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,		AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,		AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,		AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,		AND NOTIONS,
Great Variety,		Great Variety,
Great Variety,		Great Variety,
Great Variety,		Great Variety,
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Great Variety,		Great Variety,

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[1-5.] **Altoona, Pa.** [6m.]

A CERTAIN HEADACHE CURE.

A HARMLESS VEGETABLE PREPARATION, and the discovery of a physician, the Vicar Headache Powder has been proven a positively sure cure for the most distressing cases of Sick or Nervous Headache. Morning Sickness and Neuralgia, a single powder actually curing in ten minutes when all other means fail. We have had a wonderful experience with it and the certain trial pack of two powders can be had by address ing the proprietors, J. R. HAZELEY & Co., SALEM, N. J., who will cheerfully mail them post-paid, or by applying to LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg, and Druggists everywhere; and it is with well merited confidence they are offered as a thorough cure for all distresses of the head. [1-42-1y.]

CARD.—Harry Jacobs would respectfully inform his many friends in Cambria county and elsewhere that the undersigned firm, of which he is a member, has opened A NEW ESTABLISHMENT at No. 319 Market Street, Philadelphia for the sale of the very best grades of **WINES and LIQUORS**, for domestic use, and will at all times keep an assortment (of the very best brands only) which will compare favorably with any ever offered to the trade. All persons visiting the city are cordially invited to inspect our stock.

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319 Market Street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—We will also keep on hand a fine stock of choice brands of Cigars. [6-16.-tf.]

BONNER HOUSE, Loretto, Pa—Having just completed and furnished this commodious and elegant hotel, the subscriber respectfully solicits from the public in general and summer visitors in particular a fair share of patronage. The house is supplied with all modern improvements, and has a fine ten-pin alley attached, as well as abundant provisions for the accommodation and amusement of all who may favor the house with their custom. Terms only $10 per week.

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Loretto, May 19, 1876.-tf.

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JUST published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, a new edition of the celebrated medical work entitled the "SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, SELF PRESERVATION." It treats upon MANHOOD, how lost, how regained and how preserved; cause and cure of Exhausted Vitality, Impotency, Premature Decline in Man, Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Losses (nocturnal and diurnal), Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, Gloomy Forebodings, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, Haggard Countenance, Confusion of Mind and Loss of Memory, Impure State of the Blood, and all diseases arising from the Errors or Youth or the indiscretions or excesses of mature years.

It tells you all about the Morals of Generative Physiology, the Marriage, of Wedlock and Offspring, Physical Contrasts, True Morality, Empiricism, Perversion of Marriage, Conjugal Precept and Friendly Counsel, Physical Infirmity, Its Causes and Cure, Relations between the Sexes, Proofs of the Expansion of Vice, the Miseries of Imprudence, Ancient Ignorance and Errors, Means of Cure, Cure of Body and Mind, True Principles of Treatment, Address to Patients and Invalid Readers, The Author's Principles. The price of this book is only $1.00.

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The first and only Medal ever conferred upon any Medical Man in this country, as a recognition of skill and professional services, was presented to the author of these works, March 31st, 1876. The presentation was noticed at the time of its occurrence by the Boston Press and the leading journals throughout the country. This magnificent Medal is of solid gold, set with more than one hundred India diamonds of rare brilliancy.

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the Pills which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings**, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

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As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

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Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Pocketknives, &c.

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The Jain Temples of Girnar.

The Jain Temples of Girnar are very elaborate and beautiful. The older one, and older portions of others, are of granite; but all the modern work has been composed out of a soft oolitic stone which is to be found on the base of Girnar and abounds over Kathiawar. The principal temples, seven in number, are on the ledge that runs above the great precipice of Girnar, but there are others gathered about on the peak rising immediately above, and some of these latter are in course of repair, and also of erection, the funds being supplied not only by Jains, but by wealthy, pious Hindus. In outward appearance the temples are much in the usual style of Hindu architecture. The most striking characteristics of their interiors are their fine tesselated marble pavements; their painted domes; their exquisitely shaped and carved pillars, sometimes of granite and green syeniti; their antique porticoes, and beautiful small sculptures, and colossal statues. The central dome of the first temple, that to Neminath, is curiously painted and surrounded by female figures. It has beautiful marble pillars. The pavement is composed of alternate slabs of brown and white marble, and it contains a large statue of Neminath, in black marble with ornamented gold and jewels, and with a symbol of Vishnu inlaid in the marble floor before it. There are two or three apartments off the central dome; the doors are of carved stone, and there are blocks of stone on marble stands, with nearly a thousand small footprints of disciples of the Tirthankara. Another temple has a colossal statue covered with marble like *chunam*, of Rishaba, the first Tirthankara, who is also called Adinatha, and Adi Budhanatha. The temples are sacred in Parishnath, one of them containing a very large white marble statue of that saint, though his proper color is blue, so dark that he is sometimes mistaken for Neminath. In another, the chief statue is Abhinandanatha, with Adinatha on one hand and Shambhavanatha on the other. Great bells are hung in some of the temples. The temples are all beautifully clean; in themselves fitting receptacles for the grand solemn statues they contain, they are rendered all the more striking by their position on the edge of a great precipice.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Camphor Wood.—The camphor wood boxes brought from China and the East are well known for their strong preservative odor, and found useful in keeping away moths from woolens and furs. The China and Japan tree belongs to the Laurel family, and that of Sumatra and Borneo is the Cryobalanops Camphora. Even the leaves and fruit smell of camphor. In Sumatra this tree is abundantly met with on the west coast, chiefly in the extensive bush, but seldom in places more than a thousand feet above the level of the sea. The tree is straight, extraordinarily tall, and has a gigantic crown, which often evertops the other woody giants by one hundred feet or so. The stem is sometimes twenty feet thick. The Barus camphor of this island is the most esteemed of any, and it is for this drug, obtained in but small quantities—seldom more than half a pound to a tree—that it is ruthlessly destroyed. The tree, when felled, is divided into small pieces, and these are afterwards split; upon which the camphor, which is found in hollow crevices in the body of the tree, and above all, in knots of swellings of branches from the trunks, becomes visible in the form of granules or grains. An essential oil also exudes from the tree in cutting, which is sometimes collected, but is scarcely remunerative. On the west coast of Formosa there are forests of camphor wood, and a great deal of crude camphor is shipped thence to Amoy and other Chinese ports. Large quantities of wood are sawn into planks. Tables and cabinets are then made of it, and it is also turned into platters and washing basins. Only a small portion of the vast camphor forest of Formosa has been reclaimed from its wild inhabitants, and this consists of fine, tall trees, the growth of ages. When a tree is felled, the finest part of the wood is sawn into planks, the rest chopped small and boiled down for the camphor.—*The Garden.*

The Invention of Punctuation.—The invention of the modern system of punctuation has been attributed to the Alexandrian grammarian, Aristophanes, after whom it was improved by succeeding grammarians; but it was so entirely lost in the time of Charlemagne that he found it necessary to have it restored by Warnerfried and Alcuin. It consisted at first of only one point, used in three ways, and sometimes of a stroke formed in several ways. But as no particular rules were followed in the use of these signs punctuation was exceedingly uncertain until the end of the fifteenth century, when the learned Venetian printers, the Manutii, increased the number of the signs, and established some fixed rules for their application. These were so generally adopted that we may consider the Manutii as the inventors of the present method of punctuation; and although modern grammarians have introduced some improvements, nothing but a few particular rules have been added since their time.—*Cassell's Popular Educator.*

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All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

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—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

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NAILS, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

[6-18.] GEO. HUNTLEY, Prop'r.

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FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

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[6-18-75.-tf.] HUNTLEY'S.

CARPENTERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOOLS and BUILDING HARDWARE. Pay cash and save 20 per cent.

HOUSEKEEPERS GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 25 per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives Forks, Spoons, &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your Stoves and Tinware. PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

J. G. LAKE, Attorney-at-Law. Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [8-87, tf.]

THE CROWDS OF PEOPLE

WHO DAILY CONGREGATE AT THE

NEW CASH STORE

—OF—

PRYCE, BAXTER, JONES & CO.,

BEAR AWAY WITH THEM

AMPLE TESTIMONY

THAT THE

Great Eldorado

—FOR—

CHEAP GOODS

OF ALL KINDS

HAS BEEN FOUND AT LAST!

—WHERE—

BETTER BARGAINS!

AND MORE OF THEM!

FOR CASH, AND CASH ONLY,

CAN BE HAD THAN AT

Any Other STORE in Northern Cambria.

—AND THE—

REASON WHY THIS IS THUS

will be apparent to all when we say, as we can and do without fear of successful contradiction from any source, that

WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK

to be found in Ebensburg;

WE SELL FOR CASH AND CASH ONLY

—treating our customers all alike;

WE ACCUMULATE NO BAD DEBTS

for cash buyers to pay;

WE MANUFACTURE OUR OWN BLANKETS, Flannels, Cassimeres, &c.;

WE BUY ALL OUR OTHER GOODS

in large quantities and at the lowest prices attainable; hence it is that we are enabled to

SELL AT MUCH LOWER FIGURES

than the credit system will afford.

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

and invite comparison as to the quality of our goods and the prices asked for them.

We Receive New Goods Every Day

and give our customers the benefit of any decline in price as soon as it occurs.

WE MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED LUMBERMEN'S FLANNEL

WE WANT AND WILL PAY THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR

500 DOZEN EGGS,
500 KEGS OF BUTTER,
2,000 Lbs. Fresh Roll Butter.

NOTE.—Having recently enlarged our Store Room to double their former capacity, we are better prepared than ever to accommodate and wait upon the crowds who daily throng our establishment in quest of good goods at bottom prices, each and all of whom we would ask to call and see our stock, even if they have not yet paid us a visit. To do so of course, we are convinced, as we are sure they will be, that we mean exactly what we say when we assure all the world and the rest of mankind that we are on the warpath against high prices and intend to fight it out to the bitter end. So bring along your cash or produce and we'll see what you will see in the way of big bargains.

Respectfully yours,

Pryce, Baxter, Jones & Co.

Ebensburg, Nov. 24, 1876.

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,

Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

Provisions and Feed

OF ALL KIND, TOGETHER WITH

WESTERN and COUNTRY PRODUCE

such as Fresh Meats, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Carbon Oil, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

JOHN D. THOMAS,

Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

M. A. WESNER, M. D., **Physician and Surgeon.**

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Office recently occupied by M. J. Buck, M. D., in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at Mr. Buck's residence. [5-12, 76.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange Building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

T. W. DICK, Attorney-at-Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-11-1y.]

ALEX. TAIT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, (late of Carrolltown,) now located at St. Augustine, Cambria county. Night calls should be made at the Post-office. July 14, 1875.-tf

THE WISE PEACOCK.

This being a long-lived bird, and therefore dowered with a richer experience than other domestic fowls, ought to be wiser in proportion; yet I have never heard of the peacock being cited as an example of either intelligence or moral sense. The bird is vain it is true; but if vanity indicates lack of intelligence, what will become of some men and women? I have often watched "John" (the name we gave him, by which he always recognized) spreading his tale before a few guinea fowls who were so provokingly indifferent to the rayed splendor that he invariably ended by driving them angrily away. On the other hand, can I ever forget the simple, untiring attachment of the gregarious creature? The table at which I wrote stood near a bay window, and I had the true left-hand of the light from a window at my back. As soon as I took my place there, after breakfast, the peacock flew upon the window sill, and whenever I failed to notice it the sharp taps of his bill upon the glass reminded me of his presence. Then I turned and, as in duty bound, said "Good morning, John!" after which he continued to sit there, silent and content, for two or three hours together. The peacock is ordinarily a shy bird, but John was bold enough to eat out of our hands. As often as spring came, however, it was impossible to control his depredations in the garden. He had a morbid taste for young cabbages and lettuce plants, especially when they were just rooted after being set out, and he would sometimes pull a whole bed to pieces while the gardener's back was turned. For a while I amused myself by tossing in pretence of dissimulation. I waited behind a clump of bushes until he was busily engaged in his way to the garden, and then, making a swift strides, while he spread out his tail, and then I sped down the path. In the twinkling of an eye I was upright, walking leisurely in the opposite direction, and I seemed perfectly absorbed in the examination of some passing object. If, on the contrary, I saw the tips of his feathers exposed, I knew my complete ignorance of the matter would speedily result in a chase, and fowls, peer under the hedge and watch with us three or four respectively, as sure of sight of his scarlet head. I remembered him for a few minutes, but I always found a gap somewhere in the garden, and nearer the garden was always the better. I have never seen a more ludicrous assumption of lofty contempt for dignity and decorum in any human being. I had for a season which was very dear to me, and friendship was to us a very real thing. The peacock was presented to a friend who lived two or three miles away, and I became the possessor of a couple of hens. I never missed the morning visit of my friend, the evening perch on the window sill, the unearthly cries which used to startle guests from the city, but I consoled myself with thinking that my loss was his gain, for we had never agreed. In his new home, about a week, when one strong, familiar cry was heard from the direction of the farm, nearly half a mile from the house. Next day John was seen in the weedy field, but slipped out of sight on finding he was detected. We left him alone, and in the course of a few days he had advanced as near to the house as the nut tree which I proudly exhibit to strangers as one of the antiquities of America, for it was growing when Charlemagne reigned in Aix-la-Chapelle and Haroun-al-Rashid in Bagdad. He now allowed himself to be seen, but was utterly refused to recognize any member of the family. When we called him by name he instantly walked away, and when we threw him food he refused to touch it. Little by little, however, he began to forgave us the offenses we committed, and at the end of the second fortnight he roosted on the lowest branch of the tree, and at the end of the second month I heard his tuneful cry in token of reconciliation on the wintry morning of his exile and mortification, and I knew that his nature, if in part perverted, was not wholly depraved. If in the case of the peacock, plants were safe from its ravages, and if with us three or four respectively, as sure of sight of his scarlet head. I remembered him for a few minutes, but I always found a gap somewhere in the garden, and nearer the garden was always the better. I have never seen a more ludicrous assumption of lofty contempt for dignity and decorum in any human being. I had for a season which was very dear to me, and friendship was to us a very real thing. The peacock was presented to a friend who lived two or three miles away, and I became the possessor of a couple of hens. 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